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## ONE THING, WELL DONE.

A Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, on Philippians 3: 13. But one thing I do; forgetting the things which are be hind, and reaching forth unto those which are be fore, I press towards the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

Paul was a non of some mark, if in a world like this amidst a generation of idlers, triflers and mere pleasure seekers, he could say that he did one thing, did any thing, if he did it well. If he did but one thing, and did that well, did i from beginning to end without flaw, without imperfection, with that completeness, finish, and in tegrity required in a perfect action, if he did but one thing well he did more than most men, more than any man ever does in the whole of his life

a bad one, nothing can be done well. A man make the pistol a more perfectly deadly instru from the stock to the bore, from the cap to the ly ill done as you can conceive anything to be.

And again, a motive might be considered good design that ought to have been prevalent, but tainly the thing is not well done. So that it may drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God; of course, everything out of regard to God,

and everything in such a way as to honor him. Instead of being a task work and bondage, this is feet motive, instead of being irksome is perfect tutes the endless and infinite happiness and only his creatures appoints this law for their good, any one thing well. But he must learn to do one

But one thing I do, said Paul. A man thus, of one idea. But if that one thing comprehended who had learned something of the very perfection f the unity and infinitude of God, as all in all. A man to be relied upon, a man of power ;-the spirit of love, and of power, and of a sound mind. dwelling in him ;-a man of all comprehensive grasp and view; a man to be respected, for one of the world's proverbs reads, Beware of the man of one Book; a man to be feared by the bad, and loved and honored of the good; a man in whose steadfastness also you see some reflection of the immutability of him with whom is no variable

"This one thing I do. Forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God i Christ Jesus." The prize perpetually future, the perfection always ahead, and never overtaken in this world, until His Coming, "who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able to subdue all things uato him self." This then is the one element of perfection. in the present state of our being, to strive after it. Forgetting the things that are behind, all the past, all past attainments, counting nothing done, o long as there remained anything undone, nothing accomplished, until the eternal goal should be reached. Ever and forever reaching forth, bending and shooting forward, all the energies of the being absorbed and excited, and winged, as it

This one thing was in fact everything, victory, glory, perfection, eternal blessedness, salvation. The object was perfection in Christ, and the aim and the passion constituted the elements that were sure to ripen into perfect success and a perfect character. Let us look at the example and analyse it; for just thus ought we to be setting out anew, in every successive stage of our pilgrimage through life; and just these ingredients, these over-mastering elements of character, do we need

Dependence on God is the first thing fundamental, the thing here presupposed, dependence on God in Christ, nothing without him, and a deep sense of that dependence, taking hold on God by faith, taking hold on him in prayer. A prayerful struggle, a prayerful conflict, is the thing here especially adverted to. It was the thing that marked Paul's spiritual experience from the beginning.

There must be, first, a high purpose, an overmastering, sustaining design, an aim at God and beaven. As when you build a staircase ascendbalustrade, and supports and strengthens it in turn, so, your design works your steps upward, and your steps complete and establish your de taking hold on him, every aspiration after him is hold on his throne; and the habit of prayer is the ladder, by which you climb upward; it is the staircase, set, step by step, in the balustrade of

The first thought or desire of supplication, by which you reach the throne, may be faint and in- ciencies and sins before God, as they appeared to visible, but it answers to guide and send up an- his purified and enlightened vision, and under the other a little stronger, and that again another, till sense of the profound strength and blackness of your balustrade is built, just as the faintest thread the evils of his heart, No good ever comes of strand of the finest wire, and that again a coarser, only possibility of salvation, and of the omnipostronger strand, and that another, till you have a tence of saving grace in Christ.



## First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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of the President's influence in the border slave

States, so far as his course has related especiall

One main reason for the fact just stated, doubt

less is, that the President, being engaged in the

work of prosecuting a great war, has given the

affairs of the States alluded to, but an inadequat

ment of those advisers whom he had selected more especially to represent the interests of the

States in question. While we by no means are willing to admit, that the fact exonerates the

President from responsibility and blame, we are

villing to attribute much of the antagonism ob-

border slave States, to the influence of the Cabi

net officers from those States. It was, at the out

set of the present administration, a matter of th

ery first importance that the Cabinet members

selected from the slave States, should be men of

firmness, ability, and of unquestionable sound

which the administration was to be conducted

In his selections of constitutional advisers, from

the slave States, Mr. Lincoln was not fortunate

Two were chosen, neither of whom could justly be called a statesman. One of them had passed

the vigor of his days, and the other could best be described as a "politician," in the more com-mon and less complimentary signification of the

term. But these things would not have proven of so much real consequence, had the men be-yond all question been reliable upon the great questions of the crisis—the greatest of which, so

far as they were concerned, was that involving

the duration of slavery.
Our principal reason for questioning the sound

ness upon the slavery issue is, of course, the manner in which their influence has been exert-

ed in the slave States in reference to it. We do

which they are responsible, would have been made, had they been truly and heartily anti-sla-

very. Antecedents tell something, and in the

cases of these parties, certainly they are not such as to give the highest endorsement of their anti-

The fact is not generally known, that Edward Bates, Attorney General of the United States, is

robably, more than any other man in Missouri,

responsible for its becoming and continuing a slave State. Such, nevertheless, is the case. In

dissouri was to come into the Union slavehold-

we find the following passage of history, in ref-

erence to the contest upon the slavery question,

when a convention was chosen to frame the first

"In St. Louis, from its being the largest town

n the State, and consequently the main stage

factions—one in opposition to slavery, and the other advocating it. Both parties selected their

elected by the people, to represent St. Louis

county, in the convention that was to form the constitution of the State. The following named

gentlemen were announced as candidates, repre-senting St. Louis county, and were for the ad-

on, the choice of the people rested upon the

outeau, Jr., Bernard Pratt and Thomas E. Rid

dick: and in the framing of the constitution, all

sh slavery, unless with the consent of the slave-

That Edward Bates, before going into Mr. Lin

coln's Cabinet, ever, by any published declara-

tion, put himself upon the republican party, we are not aware. In view of being a candidate

for the Presidential nomination of that party. I

wrote a letter looking in that direction, be

affairs has not been satisfactory to a majority

of those who, in 1860, were republicans in Min

ouri, or hold to republican principles now. He

it is well known, is responsible for much of the partiality shown by the President to his.

(Bates) old business partner, and brother-in-law, Governor Gamble, in giving him, political adver-sary as he is, the most liberal grants of power,

which have been freely used to harass and crush

men entertaining anti-slavery principles.
Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, is like

wise of St. Louis-having been a resident of this

city for many years. As a resident of Missouri he left a political record, first as a sympathize

with the barnburners in 1848, and subsequently as a candidate for a judicial position upon a plat-form which was designed to be unobjectionable to the most decided pro-slavery sentiment. Be

ing badly beaten, he emigrated to the East, and

soon after became Solicitor of Claims, under President Pierce. This office he held through all

the Kansas troubles, and for some time during

Buchanan's term. When Lincoln was elected

bia, but being designated for a Cabinet position.

by the influence to which he held a close rela

tion, and which had contributed considerably to Mr. Lincoln's nomination, he removed to Balti-

more, and so became "the gentleman from Ma-

These facts may aid somewhat in clearing up

ne mystery which hangs over the President'

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 3.]

Should the unconditional Union and eman

pation ticket—commonly called the radical tick-et—be defeated in Missouri to day, a result we do not anticipate, it is right that the country

should understand the cause. That result will b

traceable directly to Washington-to the action

of President Lincoln. No one, in or out of Mis-

vote, that ticket would be triumphantly elected

the conservatives-frankly admit this fact. Hence

The leaders of the opposition—comm

souri, disputes that if only loyal men were to

holding citizens, or a full remuneration for the

where the political drama would be played, the

constitution of Missouri.

ng or free, he was one of the leading and most

not believe that hundreds of appointments, for

ess, so far as concerned the principles upor

perpetuation, rather than against it.

one day of prayer constitute character; but if one day draws on another, and each day's impulse is added to the previous days, and this process is kept up for 365 days, the product would certainly be a mighty power of prayer, a habit of prayer, stronger in God's grace to hold the soul, than ever a cable twisted with 365 strands of wire would be strong to hold a ship.

A high purpose is thus wrought into an estab lished fixture, of great strength and supremacy. Impulse, that otherwise might have been transitory, becomes the law of a man's being, onimpotent, enduring, recurring as surely as the rising of the moon and the rushing of the tides. Impulse beomes a second nature, but without degenerating

This brings us to consider the second grand element of religious character, a high, intense passion, corresponding with the high purpose. Strong feeling, sustained intensity of resolution

fervor of emotion; this is like the central fire fusing the materials of a volcano. When the the soul, when duty becomes feeling, and the feeling intense, then the product becomes the highest, grandest form of character. Such men rule the world. Nothing can stand before them so long as God maintains the physical machinery, the health and strength of frame that carries such a mind, such a passion.

The exhibition of such character is sublime Paul's example was the grandest the world has ever seen, of such perpetuity and increasing pow er of combined principles and feeling; a stead fast enthusiasm, and ever burning intensity of soul, fusing the principle, and carrying it into acon, with a force that would have seemed volanic, had it broken suddenly out of a state of rest; but being habitual, was as calm and reguar as the motion of the spheres. Paul's ruling passion centred in Christ; its material, its object ts work, redemption, through the grace, suffer ngs and death of Christ; his Cross, his dying ove, absorbing, measuring, judging, all things; and the outlet of this profound and concentrated passion and power, where it passed from the inisibility of hidden life into action, was PRAYER.

Elijah was a man of equally signal determina arked likewise, in one and the same particular direction, noted by the apostle James, in a refernce to his character as an example, namely, his ower in prayer. He was a man of like passion with ourselves, yet he gained this great mastery in prayer; and it shows the secret of his fearlessone men and his mastery over them

he same way. He could do nothing, he would "I am eracified with Christ: nevertheless ive : yet not I, but Christ liveth in me." That was the secret of Paul's unexampled energy. I might be said of him, as of Howard, that the energy of his determination was so great, that if instead of being habitual, it had been shown only a short time, on particular occasions, it would have appeared a vehement impetuosity; but being unintermitted, it had an equability of manner which scarcely appeared to exceed the tone of a calm consistency, it was so totally the reverse of anything like turbulence or agitation. "It was he calmness of an intensity (says John Foster, speaking of Howard, in a passage never to be forotten.) kept uniform by the nature of the human mind forbidding it to be more, and by 'the char acter of the individual forbidding it to be less The habitual passion of the mind was a measure of feeling almost equal to the temporary extremes and paroxysms of common mind; as a great river, in its customary state, is equal to a small or moderate one when swollen to a torrent. The moment of finishing his plans in deliberation and commencing them in action was the same. wonder what must have been the amount of tha bribe, in emolument, or pleasure, that would have detained him a week inactive after their final ad instment. The law which carries water down

wards the main object." Now if you ask, What is it that can keep and aintain the all controlling and unintermitte strength of this glorious prerogative and passion o character, I answer, that as to form, and positiv definite means and building materials, it is prayer that like a strong mill race at the outlet of stream dammed up, for the gathering of power receives and conveys the character and gains of each preceeding day into the next; the power of will, the habit of decision, the tide of feeling, con trolled and concentrated by this sluice way, can not be lost, but is coeval with the mind's exist ence. And the great difference between men will were, and sweeping on, with eagle vision and a be found always to be just here, the difference in he manner in which they construct and maintain this part of their spiritual building and machine ry; the different manner and pertinacity and earnestness with which they wait on God in prayer. The person whose example we have, in the text, could describe his course in this respect as "night and day praying exceedingly" and his habit in this thing as an habitual wrestling and conflict, which he could not describe, though he earnestly desired that every other disciple might know it by possession and experience. But few men have pursued such a career, consequently but few have attained to such character.

deelivity was not more unconquerable and inva

riable, than the determination of his feelings to

And here we pause in the contemplation of the glory of this character, to consider the case of a known failure, after having set out in this path of glory; the case of such a miserable failure that the remnant left of your experiment seems to you nothing but anguish of conscience and heart, by your own conviction of such a dreadful waste of opportunities, and such a growth of insensibility carelessness, and evil habit in the neglect of prayer, that you have almost lost the power of ing to some pinnacle, each step is supported by prayer, under a gloomy foreboding of ruin. This case, and the case of those who never prayed, and who feel that the whole of their past life and power of present habit are pressing against them, sign. Your aim being God, your design, by faith, so that they hardly know how to begin; or can summon resolution, may be considered under the a work of faith, is a strand of your being, laying aspect of that one grand phrase, of great encouragement and profound meaning in the text, For-

Dr. Payson once broke out, after a season of gloom, through which his soul had been passing in the consideration of his great and grievious defiof silk may carry up another, and that again a brooding! No, none, but a new discovery of the

could do nothing alone, neither does one desire | your life, nor recover your false steps, nor gath-or one prayer constitute salvation, neither does | er a harvest of grapes and figs, where you have | the siek chamber. It has charmed the believer, in the sublic service in the great congression as sown thorns and nettles. But the past cannot destroy you, if now you start aright, for God side during an evening walk.

ences, and duties resolutely kept, unless anew you press forward. Neither have you any right nission from God so to do, except as you are and Toplady's evident intention is to render sor evil spiri overtaking you.

Therefore, out of despair pluck hope, and let your very sins be the means of your recovery and words are altered and lines transposed in a most salvation. There comes to every man a season of high purpose has become the ruling passion of despondency. And in the light of what we might have been, but are not, and what we might have done, but have not, in the light of wasted opportunities and remaining sins, there seems to be nothing, in character and action, but blank desolation and failure. What is to be done? To give way to despair is ruin. The past is irremediable and cannot be recalled; we can do nothing with it, but east it upon Christ for pardon; and pardon is the great exercise of the divine mind, in regard

o the past life of every individual. But in spiritual things it is never too late to mend. You may think you have run through all your privileges, all your vast inheritance, all your ossibilities of the formation of a noble character, the conquest of self, the establishment of grace, the acquisition of principles and qualities that have the power of eternal life in them. Your whole life seems to you a shipwreck; perhaps it s; but if it is, and you see it, and feel it, there i still hope. You may east this wreck of your be ng upon Christ, and the beginning of a character glorious for him and blessed for yourself may be aid in that discovery of your own worthlessness that reduces you to self-despair. It is not what you do, what you act, what your wreck in sin may have been, nor a life of sins and deficiencies, nor past of wholly sinful developments, that can determine your eternal character, if you will look o Christ; but this one element of faith shall letermine it, this one characteristic of reliance upon God, this one introduction of regard to him and his will as the beginning of that which

supreme and eternal. lucing this one principle of regard to God, of faith in Jesus. And no matter in how small a thing you begin to introduce it, and to act upon it, if you follow it up, it becomes your character, and you are safe. It is the power of God through faith anto your salvation. It is an exercise of faith, if ou simply come to God for faith; and if you come o God believing that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that dilligently seek him, you will find your eternal life, and the reward of faith, in that habit of simply coming to God. A return to him shall be the renewal of your youth as the eagle's, and the past, with all its disappointments failures, sins, miscries, shall all be forgotten in the glory of your onward course, or remembered only as a source of gratitude, love and praise, for the mercy that has rescued you from the depths of ruin into which your godless character was sweeping you, and set you in an orbit of holiness and blessedness, where your career will be longer than the sun's, and as glorious as the track of mighties archangel's.

## Encouragement

A still small voice spake unto me. Thou art so full of misery Were it not better not to be ?"

Then to the still small voice I said "Let me not east in endless shade

To which the voice did urge reply, "To-day I saw the dragon-fly Come from the wells where he did lie

"An inner impulse rent the veil.

Came out clear plates of sapphire mail. "He dried his wings: like gauze they grew Through crofts and pastures wet with dew. A living flash of light he flew.'

I cannot hide that some have striven Achieving calm, to whom was given The joy that mixes man with Heaven Who, rowing hard against the stream, Saw distant gates of Eden gleam. And did not dream it was a dream

But heard, by secret transport led. The murmur of the fountain head, Which did accomplish their desire, Like Stephen an unquenched fire.

He heeded not reviling tones, Nor sold his heart to idle moans, Though cursed and scorned, and bruised with

He prayed, and from a happy place, God's glory smote him on the face."

But looking upward, full of grace,

## Origin of the Hymn Rock of Ages.

Some of the most popular and most expressive ymns now in use are the result of accidental cir-numstances; others owe their origin to design There is one hymn to be found in nearly every general collection which has been published during the past sixty years, and its general adoption will indicate that it is a great favorite. Whether in the solitude of the study, or the loneliness of the forest, in the humble prayer-meeting or in the great congregation, in the social circle or in the Sabbath-school, we have, under all these varied circumstances, heard that hymn sung. The first ine is, "Rock of Ages, cleft for me." and times has that hymn been sung, and yet, probably, not one in a thousand has ever noticed the peculiarity of the phraseology. Jesus Christ is here addressed as the Rock of Ages. The title is seculiar—it is singular. The expression is not scriptural; it appears to have been first used in 'Songs of Praise to Almighty God," by John Mason, of Water Stratford. "From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God" is applied to the Divine eing; but not in the same sense to the Savior of mankind. Here Jesus is appealed to for shelter, for refuge. Charles Wesley had, some years pre viously to Mr. Toplady writing this hymn, pubished in his volume of sacred hymns one which mmenced thus-

"Rock of Israel, cleft for me; but, whether Mr. Toplady desired only to vary the expression by adapting something of a synony-mous term, we are left only to conjecture. The hymn has become a universal favorite. It has consoled many thousands seeking closer commun-ion with the Savior, both as individual Christians and collectively in congregations. Its plaintive

in the public service in the great congregation, as well as when sung in solitude by the quiet way.

takes care of that, provides for it in Christ, and saves you from its consequences, provided you will now east yourself on him, and press towards heaven. Neither could the past save you, though it were full of angelic light, and sweet experitively were those he composed in his later years. "Rock of Ages" is one of them. Toplady became editor of the Gospel Magazine in 1775, but relinquished that office through illness in 1776. In that volume "Rock of Ages" first appeared. Its title is "A living and dying Prayer for the Holiest Believer in the World." The allusion is to the to forget the things that are behind, nor any per-perfection, held and preached by John Wesley, wholly engaged in pressing onward and upward.
This you must do, to be saved, though the past of life were a troop of your own virtues following in your path. You can never enter heaven by anything behind you, but only by Christ before you; but this, again you may do, though the past tered. To what extent those alterations are caris nothing but a mob of accusing and terrifying ried we give our readers an opportunity of judging, as we here furnish a correct reprint of the

> "Rock of Ages, cleft for me Let me hide myself in thee Let the water and the blood, From thy riven side which flowed, Be of sin the double cure, Cleanse me from its guilt and power,

"Not the labors of my hands Can fulfil thy law's demands Could my zeal no respite know Could my tears forever flow, All for sin could not atone; Thou must save, and thou alone

"Nothing in my hand I bring, Simply to thy cross I cling; Naked, come to thee for dress : Helpless, look to thee for grace Foul, I to the fountain fly Wash me, Savior, or I die

"Whilst I draw this fleeting breath When my eye-strings break in death; When I soar through tracts unknown See thee on thy judgment-throne, Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee."

### UNION OF POETRY AND PIETY.

Though our elder poets, down even to the Revligious topics: since that time there has been but one who bears a great name among them, who has condescended to compose hymns, in the com-monly accepted sense of that word. Addison, who has left several which may be noticed hereafter, though he ranks in the first class of prose writers, must take a place many degrees lower in verse. Cowper, therefore, stands alone among the mighty masters" of the lyre, as having contributed a considerable number of approved and vate devotion. Hymns, looking at the multitude and mass of them, appear to have been written by kinds of persons, except poets; and why the latter have not delighted in this department of their own art, is obvious. Just in proportion as the religion of Christ is understood and taught in erimitive purity, those who either believe not in as spirituality, or have not proved its converting afluence, are careful to avoid meddling with it so that, if its sacred mysteries have been less frequently and ostentatiously honoured by the hom-age of our poets within the last hundred and fifty ears than formerly, they have been less disgraced nd violated by absurd and impious associations. The offence of the cross has not ceased; nay, it exists, perhaps, most inveterately, though apparently, in those countries where the religion of the state has been refined from the gross super-stitions of the dark ages; for there, the humbling doctrines of the Gospel are, as of old, a stumbling block to the self-righteous, and foolishness to the poets have belonged to one or the other of these classes; it cannot be surprising, then, that they either knew not, or contemned "the truth as it is

Had our greatest poets possessed the religious knowledge of our humblest writers of hymns, they might have been the authors of similar compo sitions, not less superior to the ordinary run of these, than their own best poems are above the incorrigible mediocrity of their contemporaries but, in their default, we are not without abun dant proof, that hymns may be as splendid in as they are fervent in devotion; and i poetry as they are fervent in devotion; and in this volume will be found many popular pieces, the untaught workmanship of men who had no names in literature, but whose piety inspired then to write in verse, and sometimes with a felicity which the most practised masters of song migh envy, but, unless the "Spirit gave them utterance," could not compass with their utmost art. Let us give an example from each of three

favourite poets of the last generation, who, had they consecrated their talents to the service of the sanctuary, would have been of all others the most likely to have orignated hymns, uniting the barms of poesy with the beauties of holiness:

"See the wretch, that long has tost On the thorny bed of pain, At length repair his vigour lost, And breathe and walk again: The meanest floweret of the vale, The simplest note that swells the gale To him are opening Paradise.' Gray's Fragment on Vicissitude.

It cannot be questioned that this is genuine poetry; and the beautiful, but not obvious thought n the last couplet, elevates it far above all com mon-place. Yet there is nothing in the style, nor the cast of sentiment, which might not be employed with corresponding effect in a sacred theme, and in the texture of a hymn. Indeed, the form of the stanza, and the tone that tells of personal experience in the fact which the writer mentions, remind one strongly of the vivid feeling and fluent variefication of Charles. Wesley in some of his versification of Charles Wesley, in some of his happiest moods; while the concluding idea is precisely the same with that of Dr. Watts, in a hymn which would not have discredited Gray himself:—

"The opening heavens around me shine, With beams of sacred bliss, And whispers, 'I am his

The following stanzas are almost unrivalled the combination of poetry with painting, pathos with fancy, grandeur with simplicity, and romance with reality:—
"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,

By all their country's wishes blest! When Spring, with dewy fingers cold, Returns to deck their hallowed mould, She there shall dress a sweeter sod

" By fairy-hands their knell is rung, By forms unseen their dirge is sung; There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray, To bless the turf that warps their clay; And freedom shall awhile repair, To dwell a weeping hermit there."

The unfortunate author of these inimitable lines little while before his death,—in a lucid interva of that madness to which " a wounded spirit" had driven him,—was found by a visitor, with the Bible in his hand. "You see," said the poor sufferer, "I have only one book left; but it is the best!" Oh! had he found that one, that best book, earlier, and learned to derive from it those comforts which it was sent from heaven to convey to the afflicted, could not he have sung "the death of the righteous," in numbers as sweet, as tender, and sublime, as these on "the death of the brave?" the storme, as these on the transfer of the blave for the have been quite as harmoniously blended with human regrets and blessed remembrances. But we proceed to exhibit a third specimer an English lyric, very different from either of the

"The wretch, condemn'd with life to part,

is certainly a natural, as it is an important in-quiry: for we entertain but little doubt, that if the exact balance were struck, the preponderance And every pang that rends his heart, Bids expectation rise.

Hope, like the glimmering taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way;

And still, as darker grows the night,

Emits a brighter ray."

Is this poetry? Every reader feels that it is Yet if the same ideas were to be given in prose hey could not well be more humbly arrayed othing can be more simple, more exquisite; and ymns, in the same pure and natural manner might be adapted to every subject in alliance with religion. But by whom? Not by one who had only the delicate ear, the choice expression, the melodious measures, and the fine conceptions of Goldsmith; but by him who, to all these, should States in question. While we by no means are add the piety of Watts, the ardour of Wesley, and the tenderness of Doddridge. Had Goldsmith possessed these latter qualifications, (and they were all within his reach,) would he not have left hymns as captivating in their degree, as any of those few, but inestimable productions, which have rendered him the most delightful of our

servable between the general policy of the ad-ministration, and that which has prevailed in the poets, to the greatest number of readers. It may be supercitiously answered, that all this s mere speculation; and it may be reasonably lemanded, that some examples of hyms of merit should be adduced, to establish beyond dispute the possible union of poetry with devotion. This shall be done in the sequel; at present, we will only offer a small extract from one of the best only offer a small extract from one of the best known hymns of the only great poet of our country who has written such things; and we offier it as worthy of being classed with the foregoing quotations from Gray, Collins, and Goldsmith, and as showing, that a heart, filled with the peace of God, has language suitable to its enjoyments, and capable of communicating a sense of them to every other heart not dead to sympathy:—

"The calm retreat, the silent shade, With prayer and praise agree, And seem by thy sweet bounty made For those that follow Thee.

"There, if thy Spirit touch the soul And grace her mean abode, Oh, with what peace, and joy and love She communes with her God!

"There, like the nightingale, she pours Her solitary lays;

Nor asks a witness to her song, Nor sighs for human praise, Now, if this be not poetry, the one-and-twent English Poets, containing some four or five mil-lions of lines, must be burnt down to the size of "THE CHRISTIAN PSALMIST," before they will yield a residuum of finer standard. Yet will a profane world never be " smit with the love of Sacred Song." The language of devotion, whether in prose or rhyme, cannot be relished, because it is not understood, by any but those who have experienced the power of the Gospel, as bringing alvation to them that believe; for the same reason that the Bible itself is neither acceptable nor ntelligible to those who are not taught by the Spirit of God. To such, though "I speak with the tounges of men and of angels " about divine things, "I am as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." To those, on the other hand, who have tasted the good word of God, and felt the powprehend, that poetry and piety may be as surely united on earth, as they are in heaven before the

## VICTOR HUGO ON POLAND.

The following letter from Victor Hugo, was

read at a public meeting recently held in Jersey

throne, in the songs of angels and the spirits of

T. F. Reddick, Colonel Alex. McNair, John C. allivan, Wilson P. Hunt, Mathias McGirk Gen-To the public meeting in Jersey favour of Poland.—Gentlemen:—1 am eral William Rector, David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander N. Stuart. uffering from an affection in the throat INDEPENDENT TICKET, OPPOSED TO THE FURTHER IN which prevents me from accepting your invitation, by which I feel greatly honoured. Believe in TRODUCTION OF SLAVES IN MISSOURI. For Convention .- Judge John B. C. Lucas, L. my profound regret. Sympathy is presence. I shall therefore be in spirit in the midst of you. is Pettibone, Abraham Peck, John Bobb, Roi ert Simpson, Caleb Bowles, William Long, John with all your generous feelings. The murder of a nation is impossible. Bright as the star; it becomes eclipsed! but it re-appears. Hungary The ticket elected July 19, 1820, to represent St. Louis county, were all strong pro-slavery men. Not one of the anti-slavery candidates was elected. To represent St. Louis county, when the convention was called to form the constitu-

proves it, Venice proves it, Poland, at this hour, is brilliant; it is not in full life; but it is in full glory; all its light has returned; Poland, overwhelmed, bleeding, and erect, dazzles the world. People live and despots die; it is the law of God. Let us not cease repeating it to that guilty Alexander II., who, at this moment, weighs upon two nations, for the misfortune of the one and the shame of the other. The most to be pitied of the two is not Poland which he slaughters : it is Russia which he dishonours. I say it with grief, the Russian army, through the fault of Alexander II. defiles the Russian flag. May all the opprobrium fall upon this man! A people is degraded when made the butcher of another people. I wish for Poland resurrection to library for Russian for Poland resurrection to library. wish for Poland resurrection to liberty; for Rusfor those two resurrections; I expect them. Yes, which we know was far from satisfactory to the great mass of that party. Since becoming a member of the Cabinet, his course in Missouri doubt would be impious and almost an accomplice: yes, Poland will triumph. Its final death would be more or less the death of us all. Poland is a part of Europe's heart. On the day wherein the last pulsation of life beat in Poland the whole civilised world would feel the chill of this cry, which will find an echo in your hearts Long live Poland! Long live the liberty of men and the independence of nations! Accept on this occasion all my wishes for the happiness of the island of Jersey which is most dear to me, and also of your excellent population, and receive, friends, my cordial salutati

From the St. Louis, (Mo.) Democrat, September 24.

The President's border slave State policy ha ong been, we are convinced, a puzzle to his bes long been, we are convinced, a puzzle to his best political friends. Without exception, history will record it as the most singular, if not the most unfortunate, feature in his administration. Elected as a republican in politics, and an anti-slavery man, it is notorious that pro-slavery is conduct in reference to the line of States alded to. Certain it is, that in the distribution of his patronage and power, the pro-slavery in terests of the border slave States, has received quite as liberal a share as the anti-slavery inerest. If the case of Missouri, at the present time, were to be taken as illustrative of the Pres dent's policy, few would suspect that the coun try was governed by a man elected to office as a republican. There are sound and progressive anti-slavery men, holding Federal appointments in Missouri, but they are a small minority. The decided majority of the Federal office-holders in this State, are conservative upon the slavery question. And while such is the case, a clear majority of the loyal citizens of Missouri, are radically anti-slavery. Three-fourths of them are immediate emancipationists, as is, without much question, a majority of the entire population, counting both loyalists and rebels.

Nor do we believe that Missouri, although he case is much more clearly marked in this res-

State policy, recognizing a discrimination in be-

they appeal unreservedly to rebels, to come up pect than the others, presents an exception to the rule of appointments which have prevailed in the other slave States of the border. It was calculations, their only expressed hopes of suc-cess, are based upon heavy majorities in the disloyal districts of the State but a few weeks ago, that we were witnesses to the spectacle of Mr. Lincoln's resident military commander in the State of Kentucky, offering imself as a candidate for Congress, in one of the loyalty, a radical success is assured, because, when this was done last fall, under the administion to a candidate for Congress, in one of the Congressional districts of that State, in opposition to a candidate running upon the Union platform, on the ground that said candidate was too "radical" upon the slavery question. In Maryland, we have seen statements which leave little doubt in our mind, that the influence of the Federal government is shared quite as leavest because the statements. tration of General Curtis, with much fewer faciltities than the present department commander possesses, the radical Union party succeeded, and no one in Missouri questions that since that time radicalism has outgrown conservatism. The ineral government, is shared quite as largely by those favoring the institution of slavery, as by those opposing it. At the same time, no one, we presume, seriously questions that Mr. Lincoln is a sincere anti-slavery man, and has been, per-haps, favorable to the adoption of a border slave

souri, what it was one year ago. Scarcely had the result of last fall's election been published half of those coinciding with his anti-slavery views. For the sake of Mr. Lincoln's fair name expressed marked gratification—than at the soas a true man, we must believe this to be the case. Why he should have so remarkably failed in eight a should have so remarkably failed changed the commander in the solicitation of the leaders of the defeated party, he in giving his idea successful practical operation, of having General Curtis, to counteract, to some my man anyhow; just as he told our great depu-

NEW PROPOSITIONS

1. Any person who will send us FIFTY new subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principla Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at

2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars.

or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine" No. 1. Family with Hemmer, Price \$5,00.

No. 1. Family with 4. The Weed sewing machine, Price \$50,00.

No. 2. Family. Price \$50,00.
5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine
No. 2. Plain Finish Price \$50,00. 6. Grover & Baker's new

huttle machine Fo. 9 with Hemmer, Price \$50,00. For particular descriptions of the above malines see our advertisements in another column Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of them, by devoting a few hours or day's labor a-mong their neighbors in obtaining subscribers to the Principia, while at the same time they will serve the cause by extending the circulation of

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED. To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or

address by mail, J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y.

extent, the machinations of Governor Gamble ecognized by the President himself as the head of the conservative pro-slavery faction, and thus securing the radicals fair play—and more than that they had never had, nor asked—they now have General Schofield, who throws the weight f his official character into the scale with that of Governor Gamble. Nor is this the only op-position from the President they have to contend with. He has recently given out an official exposition upon Missouri affairs, in the form of a reply to the petition of the radical men of this State, which apparently gives so much satisfaction to none as to rebels. In proof of this, we have the fact that, being printed in pamphlet, to gether with appeals to rebels to vote at the coming election, it has been distributed by the conservative politicians broadcast over the State and nowhere so industriously as in the disloyal counties. We have heard of a dangerous bushwhacker being caught, upon whom this pamph et and a rebel recruiting commission were found

together. Nor are the instances we have mentioned the only proofs of an unfavorable, if not an unfriend-ly, local policy which the President has pursued owards the Missouri radicals, notwithstanding hey alone have saved the State to the Union, and they alone in Missouri have sustained, and now sustain, the proclamation and other measures of his general policy-notwithstanding four-fifths, at least, of the Missourians now in the held, fighting for the Union, and the administration are radicals. In all of his later appoint-ments in this State, radicals have been discarded, even where favors have been conferred upon men of doubtful loyalty. Not only have radi-cals been ignored in the exercise of the appointng power, but the axe has been called into requisition against them, and their heads have been carried upon chargers, and laid at the feet ot exultant conservatism. So manifest have been the frowns of the President towards the radicaling of free, he was one of the leading and most influential champions of slavery.

In a well-known book, published by Richard Edwards, devoted mainly to a history of St. Louis, entitled "Edwards' Great West," page 322, and his smiles towards their opponents, that all officeholders by his appointment of radical reoute in this State, have felt called upon to choose between their principles and their places, and we regret to say, that in several prominent instances, the latter have proven the more potential. Hence the singular spectacle we have wit-nessed here, of the officeholders growing more conservative, while the masses have been grow-

ing more radical. The result of this most remarkable course rebel or copperhead party, instead of the loyal ists constituting one party, and the dislovalists as would be the case were our affairs left with out interference, our people are divided into radicals and conservatives. The former are all loy al, and the latter are partly loyal, but chiefly dis strange to say all, or pretty much all, the federal officeholders. Jeff. Davis may be said to furnish three-fourths of this party, and Abraham Lincoln the other fourth, that being about the proportion the elements in it are divided as to Unionism But this is the party which is now in receipt of the federal patronage and favor. All federal of-ficials are expected to give it their support and ountenance, and into its lap are thrown nearly all the rich emoluments, which go to make a par ty strong and successful. Hence, it is abun dantly supplied with the material means of propagandism. Its chief hope of success consisting in its ability to bring out the full rebel vote, which it knows will be cast for its candidates ollowing gentlemen, viz:—Edward Bates, Colonel Alexander McNair, John C. Sullivan, Pierre if cast at all, thousands of dollars of federal monin the possession of offices and contracts, for the purpose of bringing disloyal men to the polls. power was taken from the Legislature, to abol-

> divided, enough of it being led by interested motives to join its lot with the party of conservparty which is all over and all through for the Union. But for this the Union men of Missouri to day would be mainly consolidated, and able to present such a front to the enemies of the government as would render success absolutely cortain. If the radical Union party is, therefore, beaten this fall, in Missouri, that result will be alone owing to that division among Union men which owes its existance almost exclusively to the cause we have assigned. After its success one year ago, under circumstances generally much less propitious, no o'her reason can be The President will have turned the scale against

#### DISAFFECTION TOWARD MR. LINCOLN Among Union Men at the West.

We are sorry, but not surprised, at the grow ng dissatisfaction and consequent division among Union men at the West, growing out of the Missouri policy of Mr. Lincoln.-We are sorry too. that questions concerning the Speakership of the House, and the next Presidency, growing out of the same policy, are already beginning to

We do not understand why Banks, Sherman, or even Grant, should be reckoned among the radicals, unless we infer-what would be natural enough-their disapproval of Mr. Lincoln's Missouri policy, as inexpedient. Nor are we prepared to concede, as one of the extracts below loes, that there was any occasion for Gen. Schofield to prevent Gen. Lane from chastising the infamous Quantrell, lest it should involve a promiscuous raid in Missouri. We would sooner entrust Lane than Schofield with the protection of that State.

From the Missouri Neue Zeit, Oct. 23.1 Now since the President has taken his positio in regard to Missouri and Kansas, and deceived both States most bitterly, it is time that the radicals also take up their position in the next

Congress against him.

The star of the administration, which began to sink, to disappear in public opinion a long time ago, is probably also faded away in the estimation of the world. Even the proverbial "honesty" of the President begins to be viewed with

One object seems at present to occupy princi-pally the attention of the President; we allude

only a reasonable effort is made, to keep the polls free from illegal voting, by reason of disloyalty, a radical success in meeting of Congress. "Administration Speaker" is almost as servile and stupid an expression as that well known English phrase, "your Majesty's opposition." For Congress stands higher than the administration and controls it, and ought, therefore, at all times, to pay the least therefore, at all times to pay the least possible attention to the notions of Mr. Lincoln, especially as he is notoriously a candidate for re-election radicalism has outgrown conservatism. The influence of the government exerted now, as it was one year ago, could not fail to secure a like result, and in an increased degree.

But, unfortunately, as we believe, the policy of the national administration is not now, in Missouri, what it was one year ago. Scarcely had souri, what it was one year ago. Scarcely had believe that this majority belongs to him, the result of bet fall's election had a himiliance. Abraham Lincoln.

But this appears to be the case. For he has told a representative, who mentioned to him, in demanding redress for grievance, that one good

tation shortly before-"I know well that I can lepend on the radicals, and on them alone." This is certainly very cool, when he was re solved to prove, the very next day, in his letter of instructions to Schofield, that the radicals have absolutely nothing to expect from him, but must recognize in him, if not the bitterest, at least the

most dangerous enemy.

But what is to be done under such circumstances? Will the radicals really have to carry A state of the fine of and will they do it? Mr Lincoln may have miscalculated, to the great damage of his re-nomination. There are very earnest and resolute men amongst the radicals, whose shoe strings he is not personally worthy

It is well known that a caucus of the dominant party is always held for the purpose of noun-nating a Speaker. And this party, the republicans have heretofore held to the usage of choosing always a prominent radical man like Banks, herman and Grow. We hope that it will no depart from this custom this time, and fear it so much the less since the radical wing of that party is at present decidedly prependerating. idently the administration will turn a very cold shoulder on this radical wing, and we should not wonder if it were to break its own adminis tration majority rather than go hand in hand with it; just as was done at Jefferson City in the case of Gratz Brown.

This would certainly be unheard of, even ir the history of the nation—a minority of admin stration friends destroying the majority in the House, in order to make common cause with the opponents of the administration principles and policy. And yet nothing is impossible with Lincoln: and, indeed, indications have already appeared. Colfax seemed to have been generally recognized as the one who had the best claims to be elected Speaker. Suddenly the names of E. B. Washburne and Frank P. Blair appear. Washburne evidently as the candidate who might possibly and probably receive the cancus nomination, and Blair as the reserve candidate, who is to be put up and elected if the caucus bursts up by a coalition with the demo-

This appears to us to throw much light on the This appears to us to throw much light on the duty of the radicals. They must not give their votes to any administration candidate in the caucus, if they know their duty. As much as they can do, they must try to have the House or the desired and in force of the ganized against Lincoln, and in favor of the government; against slavery, and in favor of reedom. If Lincoln's own is nevertheless elected in the caucus, the case is indeed different, and the radicals have no other choice than to support him, as the least of two evils, unless his Blair can now and never more receive the republican nomination, in spite of all the exertions of Lincoln, Seward, Bates, M. Blair, &c., &c. far the conservative plot has not yet progre

As for the rest, it must be easy to find out who is the candidate of Mr. Lincoln. We don't believe that so liberal a man and clear a mind a Colfax can have been won in Lincoln's favor And yet it is worth while to look closely. The Speaker decides, more or less, about the election n the First Missouri district, and about the ma jority of the Missouri delegation, which might ssibly give Lincoln the vote of Missouri. forbid such an occurrence! It would e an infamy, if Lincoln were to receive the vote hat Missouri which he has betrayed. And if Blair could kick Barrett out of the House, he eserves much more to be himself kicked out by Hence no administration Speaker! That would be another blow against Missouri

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 26.]

We published on Saturday the President's We published on Saturday the President's reply to the Missouri Union delegation, and we give in another part of this paper the address of M. Drake, chairman of the delegation, to the Union men of Missouri, being a review and rejoinder to the President's answer. These documents to the president's answer. ments enable our readers to form their own con-clusions. The President's mind seems to have been pre-occupied in the matter. Mr. Bates, brother in-law of Governor Gamble, and Mont-gomery Blair, brother of Frank Blair, make in is cabinet a strong force against the radical seems inclined to reason the affair as if it were an abstract issue between immediate or gradual emancipation, and to adopt the gradual plan as a hereas, the issue that the Union men ssouri realize is between loyality and rebelli n protection and destruction: while slave mancipation are only incidents-sign secession and loyalty. The President appear secession and royarty. The Freshiem appears to think the curious, gradual emancipation strata gem, with emancipation left out, a settlement of affairs in Missouri, and to make adhesion to tha The Union men find outside a virule secession enemy, dragging the State through amarchy and civil war into the confederacy gradual emancipation deception, which the Pres gradual emancipation deception, which the Fres ident makes a qualification for the exercise o power in Missouri. But even if it were an abstract issue of gradual or immediate emancipation, we suppose it is a State affair, which the people of Missouri have the right to settle in their own

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Oct. 24.] It does not seem to us that Mr. Lincoln is exactly correct in his estimate of the condition affairs in Missouri, or of those who are really his friends and the friends of the government perfectly right in authorizing General Scholield to prevent a general raid from Kansas into Missouri, we presume that there are few who will doubt. But there are some positions taken by Mr. Lincoln that are open to very serious objections. The affairs in that State are anomalous and require very peculiar treatment. It looks at present as though the President was in antagonism with his very best friends-with thowho sustain him the most cordially-and when we see General Schofield daily applauded by such papers as the Chicago Times, and the Mis souri delegation most bitterly assailed by the same papers, one naturally hesitates to fully believe that Mr. Lincoln is not mistaken. We trust he is right. We have no doubt but that he intends to be very we confers we cannot see

## POLITICAL:

Missouri politics .- According to lates accounts, the soldier's vote has neutralized copperhead poison, and turned the scale in favor of the Radicals-this against government influences. All honor to the radicals! Two radical emancipationists, B. Gratz Brown, and John B. Henderson, have been elected to the United States Senate. There are rumors to the effect that Gov. Gamble, and Lieut.-Gov. Hall, contemplate resigning. We hope this is true, but fear that those worthies will never be guilty of so patriotic an act.

The election in New Mexico has resulted in a Union victory. Col. Francisco Perea, being elected Delegate to the United States

Maryland.—Both branches of the Maryland Legislature, have a clear majority in favor of calling a Convention, to make Maryland a Free State. The following is a classification of the members of the Senate, and House of Delegates, according to their understood opinions on the great questions of the day:

Union and Emancipation.....10 Union pledged to Convention....2
Union unpledged....6 Democrats and Slavery ..... 3

It will be seen by the above, that in the Senate 12 members out of 21, and in the House 52 out of 74, are pledged to vote for a Convention.

-N. Y. Trib. The Massachusetts Legislature assembled in Extra Session on the 11th. Gov. Andrew, in his message, recommended the payment of an additional sum monthly, by the State Government to the volunteers, instead of bounty. A bill has accordingly been introduced, proposing to give all soldiers who hereafter enlist or

not yet been taken upon this question. We are happy to record the passage of a bill making the pay of Massachusetts colored regiments equal to that of the white troop in the

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 91, 1863.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK. In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to

### issue new Stock, in form and manner following: Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an op portunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL, J. W. ALDEN, S. S. JOCELYN, EDWARD GILBERT,

## CONTINGENT FUND---\$10,000.

The pressing calls for the PRINCIPIA from th army cannot be met, without large additions t the Contingent Fund. If we had two thousand dollars at our command, we could use every cent of it to the perfect satisfaction of the donors. Our brave boys who are in a death-grapple with the enemy, have had enough of the miserable trash sent to them by the cartload, from the copperhead presses, and when their orders lay, week after week, unfilled, for want of means, we feel that there are thousands, who, if they knew it e is Blair, and he is not a turncoat. And with the Principle. Send in your orders to the

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4.381, New York.

## MR. BEECHER AND THE SECES-SIONISTS.

During Mr. Beecher's speech in Glasgow, the argument of secession was put to him on his own premises, namely, that the Constitution guarantees slavery.

A gentleman on the platform said that in section 2 of article 4 of the Constitution of the Union the following clause occurred. "No person held to service in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in contact the discountry of the discountry sequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service may be due." The question he had to be put was whether the North was felling to provide the poison of the poison on the poison of the party to whom such service may be due." The poison on plant was to languish and opposition." Of course there we hall shade of vice may be due." was whether the North was fighting for that Constitution or for a new one. [Hear, hear.] If Cabinets at Washington, and of course no new towns the course or States would give the work and the course or States would give the work towns the course or States would give the course or states. so for a Constitution that guarantees Slavery.
[Hear, hear.] If it was fighting for the Constitution in general, which arrogated the power and not been fulfilled. The good elements of the conright to throw overboard this clause, then what right had the North to complain of the South in oard any clause that might forbid secession? If the North was fighting for a new Constitution, what right had it to force that Constitution on the outh, which never had and never would agree to a Constitution that did not furnish that guaran-

tee for Slavery ? In defence of our cause at the North, as the cause of freedom, there was but one possible answer to this, namely, that a person held to service is not a slave, and cannot be given up to slavery, that the clause in question conveys no such obligation, that slavery was not intended in it, nor named, but even if it had been intended, yet, not being named, was null and void, even as a trial for murder would be null and void, if the crime mentioned in the indictment was not murder, but only felony. No man's personal freedom can be sacrificed by intention, in default of law. The Constitution does not guarantee slavery, nor is there any clause in it to be thrown overboard. The law of the Constitution is justice and liberty, and it decrees that NO PERSON SHALL BE DEPRIVED or LIBERTY except on account of crime, by due

But Mr. Beecher, in his answer as reported, did not affirm the freedom of the Constitution, but admitted that it was an imperfect instrument, which the consciences of the lovers of liberty could not fulfill. On another occasion however, he maintained that its guarantees had been fulfilled to the letter, and that our national fidelity in fulfilling the alleged compact with slavery against our own consciences was our great national virtue, a fidelity to be proud of, the fruit of our own freedom and of the purest Christian faith. In Glasgow the argument was as follows,

in answer to the secession interrogator. Mr. Beecher said that the North was fighting for a Constitution which it never believed to be a perfect instrument. [Cries of "Oh, oh."] They and always said that it was defective, and that it included injunctions and prescriptions which the consciences of the lovers of liberty could not fulof the United States was not, being a human document, perfect, the doctrine of the North was a whole, in all its influences through a period of time, it inevitably carried liberty with

The argument here seems to be, that though the letter of the Constitution is in favor of slavery, and therefore against the conscience, yet its spirit, in the long run, is in favor of liberty. In Exeter Hall, Mr. Beecher affirmed that our government had no business with the question of Emancipation or no Emancipation, and that we had no more right to meddle with slavery, where it was, or to set free the slaves, than a member of a business firm has to meddle with the morals of his partner. "The firm cannot touch anything but business interests that belong to the firm," cannot therefore touch slavery. As if the personal liberty and protection of four millions of the subjects of the government were no part of the business interests of the firm, only a part of its morals, and the firm have nothing to do with morals !

Mr. Beecher in Exeter Hall argued that slavery was a family arrangement with which our government, as a business firm, had no more right to meddle than the British Parliament had a right to tell an Englishman how many members should compose his family, or how he should dress his children, when they should go to bed or get up, or how many meals they should have a day, or what they should cat at them, or whether he should drug his child with opium. "It is his business, and if it is wrong, it cannot be interfered with." Mr. Beecher is reported to have said, "our States came together on this doctrine that each State, in respect to those rights and institutions that were local and peculiar to it, was to have undivided sovereignty over its own affairs. The General Government never had the power, the power was never delegated to it, to meddle with the inferior and domestic economy of the

States, and it never could be done." He then went on to speak of "the fidelity of the North to the great doctrine of State rights which was born of her, her conscientious and honorable refusal to meddle with the evil (slavery) which she hated, and which she saw to be aiming reenlist, \$20 per month from the State Treasury, her determination to hold fast pact and constituat the life of government, and at her own life, tion ;-a forbearance (in not meddling with slavery) of which we may be justly proud a pro-

prevail, to the cause both of religion and liberty. out going this length, there is no doubt that both over the personal liberty of the citizens, with

which the general government cannot interfere, though in truth, it was evidence that no great her 1,200 Conservative majority comes from? all that the Secessionists claim. And this is admitted, although the Constitution declares that about a symbol which presents something on the Constitution of the United States and the laws which they may combine. made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme

the parties ceased to be obligatory on the other. the scalous may apply. Mr. Beecher's argument is a plea for secession, and the secessionists in England will be too saga- the genuine "John Brown" song. No mealy-

Mr. Beecher affirmed that the Constitution was an instrument containing prescriptions contrary many of the whites, have no more thoughts of acto conscience, and yet that although conscience required disobedience, policy required the nation professing Christians, and we among them, have to swallow those prescriptions, and the nation would in the long run be benefited by taking cause he chanced to die by edge of Roman sword, them, by acting according to them. It is as if a by sentence of some court of none knows who course of strychnine were prescribed on the ground that though inevitably fatal as a poison, yet after should, and should not be taught, in the way of the first fatality, it would strengthen and build up | Christianity. Is it distinct? Is it made plain to The London Times has not failed to make cap

ital out of these representations of our case. It takes advantage of Mr. Beecher's argument concerning slavery being a Constitutional Institution that government cannot interfere with, as follows. The greatest difficulty is that which Mr. Ward Beecher describes. Some of the States had an institution which he pronounces contrary to the fundamental laws of morality, and, therefore, we may presume, to the Divine will. Mr. Ward may presume to the Divine will. Mr. Ward Beecher thinks no words too strong for slavery; becomer thinks no words too strong for slavery; it is a "cancer" in the body politic; it is deadly to those immediately concerned, and an intolerable nuisance to all about; it is a hellhound, and the devil himself; you can't touch it without dan-ger of moral hydrophobia; its presence is quite sure eventually to break up any constitution, to divide its supporters or opponents into two irre-concilable antagonists, and lead to its extinction with a strong hand. But this hideous intolerable and suicidal immorality was recognized and tolerated in the constitution of the United States, under the idea, Mr. Ward Beecher explains, that it would remain a domestic institution, and v not come out of doors, like a shameless profil and obtrude itself on the government and politi of the Union. Slavery was to fester and die at territories or States would give the upas tree room to extend its roots and throw out its pesti-

grown with the growth of the Union, and strengthened with its strength. Nay, more, it has obtained the mastery; it has usurped the government; it has monopolized office; it has carry John Brown's body before them, like the corrupted the seat of justice; it has spread an unbreadth of the land; it has infected the new territory, and at last left religion and ernative but to close with the evil, to amputate the diseased limb, and to exercise the foul fiend. But what does all this show, except that the ong? Men are driven to form themselves into "national" combinations for the very reason that a people who wish to stand before the world and take a part in its affairs must have full power to enforce upon themselves their notions of right and wrong, and of setting for themselves what they consistency in a man, and the world expects conith any serious question. Whenever the atempt is made to play two games at once, and

grasp at the advantages open to opposite courses. ere is sure to come a crisis when it is necessary o decide between them. The Constitution of the United States has been lauded to the skies, because it opened a way to unbounded wealth, a refuge to all mankind, a path to universal empire, and the opportunity of a high tone with the Old World governments. Grant that these aims were worth something, they were worth at least moral self-command and national sacrifice, and they required it. Such aims were not compatible with enforced, open, and constitutional toleration of State laws and usages believed by half the Union to be as immoral as Mr. Ward Beecher describes them. Sound policy, whether domestic or a its foreign aspects, cannot coexist with moral laxity. The Constitution of the United States is, by Mr. Ward Beecher's showing an attempt to divorce the government of the world from self-gov-ernment, in the face of the great maxim that he who would rule others must first rule himself. But this gentleman invokes England to assist in carry-

ing out an experiment not only commenced in de-fiance of her authority, not only full of menaces to her peace, but contrary to all those principles of perfect moral and political unity on which our own constitution is framed. We have renounced slavery, and we are prepared to renounce everything, however prefitable, that is once condemned by the public opinion of the country. That, and the other nations of the earth. We do not blow hot and cold, dietating in one breath, apologizing in the next towering up to the clouds as a mighty unity one day, and grovelling in the clay as a closely the qualifications of the man who stilts and lords it over his neighbors. Mr. Ward

Beecher himself knows what we should say to a man who first overtopped us by a profitable part nership with vice, and having firmly planted him-self over our head, implored our assistance to rid him of the evil which, having made his fortune, now ruined his reputation and spoiled his report. The man must do this for himself if he really wishes to do so, and if he is ready to make the due amends for his inconsistency. If the United States cannot settle this question for themselves they can no longer claim a national character. The world will understand and accept a government based on slavery; it will also understand and accept a government taking a high moral tone, and opening an asylum to the refugee and the unfortunate. If either State can really govern itself upon its own principles, and be the unity it seems, that it will be taken for what it wishes to be. But Mr. Ward Beecher may rest assured the world will leave the United States to settle for themselves

# [From our London Correspondent.]

JOHN BROWN'S SONG IN ENGLAND. The genuine John Brown song, that our correspondent has reviewed, we should be glad to see, as reproduced across the water. There are so many, and such different versions of the song, as circulated here, that it is hard to detect the original. All that print it or sing it, try their hand at some new stanzas, or some alteration of the old. We join, most fervently, with General Thompson, in the prayer that heaven in its grace would form for us, a leader of our State and armies, to match the John Brown song. As of old,

the requisition comes, "Run ye to and fro through the streets, and in the broad places of the land, and see and know if ye can find a MAN, if there be any that executeth judgment and seeketh the truth, and I will pardon it." May God provide he man!

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S. E.

These doctrines hold forth the obligations of consongs and music, have in all times been operative science as inferior to those of a business co-partin the fates of nations, there was a certain Tyrnership, such as the United States Constitution tous, lame and blind of an eye, "whose airs were and government are described as forming. The played in the Lacedæmonian army, as long as the republic existed." And in later days, "Lillibole-

of the day from America, accompanied with a perfect Found Robin of outbursts of the poetic Loyal Conservative." Such representations at Exeter Hall are a better agency for the rebel confederacy than Mr. colored people on whom the turn for minstrel-Mason's presence at the English Court. Mr. Ma- sy has fallen. You did not expect the slave-dri-Mason's presence at the English Court. Mr. Mason synastanten. Tou and not expect the shave-urrecombined forces of Conservatives, Secessionists, son never pretended that the Constitution of the vers to sing,—with a chorus of whip cracking. Rebels, et id owne genus, on Monday at the characteristics. United States was pro-slavery, and that it was the mingled with the spitting of loathsome women? North and not the South that had broken it, and The persecuted always sing; it is a way in which therefore that the South was freed from all obligation to the bond of Union. A Union of which these waters spring, is under the roof of Messrs.

mountedness upon the matter; nine millions and a half of colored people, and none can tell how of esteeming Paul of Tarsus, anything else, bethe recipients? There may be further opportunities, for putting the facts before their eyes.

As good employment as the examination of dif breaks out, under unfavorable circumstances. There is something that is common in the various cases. Where men's minds have been less favorably situated for the acquisition of human learning, they do not sink into torpidity, but burst and energetic. From the shepherds in Virgil, the succession has been kept up by men of wahackney carriages; all men ready to give a Rowland for an Oliver, and not at all depressed in spirits in consequence of the scanty plenishing of ticket of The Miss der the bitterest of human wees, contrived to maintain God's blessing of a light heart, though sometimes with no covering for his nakedness, were it of the thinnest.

In those of this last description, there were odd peculiarities, showing themselves in what looked like new editions of nature's workmanship. The Radical voters in force, would be captured. at the odd simplicity, and the coldest moved by the pathetic. There is a perilous touch, too, of religious feeling, moving to memories of Ironsides in its grace, would occupy itself, in forming for

## THE ELECTION IN MISSOURI. The President for his Enemies.

At the time our present writing, the results of the Missouri Election are not fully ascertained

t it seems to be agreed, on all hands that, what ever the event may prove to be, a defeat of the radicals, if effected, has been, or would be, a tri umph of the copperheads; and vice rersa, a triconsistency in a main, and the world expects consistency in a nation. We do not allow any man, copperheads. In either case, therefore, and by the testimony of both parties, and their leading presses, Mr. Lincoln was throwing his inflaence against his friends and the friends of the Union and War party and in favor of the copperheads and rebel sympathizers, when he refused to comply with the wishes of the Missouri delegation of radical emancipationists. In illustra-

I. To the views and sentiments expressed by western union journals, copied on our first page II We adduce the following, from the N. Y World, the principal fomentor of the New-York riots in July last, a journal that had the hardibood. even after the riots, to intimate that the house-Chase, who was represented as having committed greater robberies, because he paid off the soldiers in green-backs, and whose wholesale robbery, the

rioters were only imitating on a smaller scale. See how that unprincipled journal gloats over the supposed defeat of the Missouri radicals. The Missouri radicals and "red legs" have been beaten-horse, foot, and dragoons-in the recent elections in that state. The Schofield conservative faction have prevailed by about 13,000 majority, which further returns wil robably increase. We do not claim this as a Democratic victory, for that it is not. Only ad nistration men have voted, or were allowed to ote, in that state; but the conservative wing of he governing party have got the best of the jacowing, and for that we are duly thankful. souri type of radicalism was the most dangerdeveloped by this unhappy civil and military truggle, and all good citizens will rejoice that it as been put under foot. A similar triumph in

Aansas, which is not impossible, will drive LANE, Jennison, and their adherents into private life for Aye! And the World might have added, would have enabled Quantrell and his murderous hordes to invade Kansas again, without any opposition from the "Schofield-Gamble faction," or reproofs or regrets of the copperheads, who jeered at the freedom shriekers of Kansas" under the reign of their favorites, Pierce and Buchanan.

III. We refer, again, to the testimony of Western Union journals, in special reference to the scenes and developments of the election. 1. The St. Louis Evening News of the 5th inst.

the question whether they are indeed united, or whether they are only States banded together to bully the world but agreeing to disagree an energy that four-fifths of the vote cast for the Conservations to disagree and the configuration of the vote cast for the Conservation of the vote cast for the vote cast for the Conservation of the vote cast for the vote c vative candidates on Tuesday last are disloyal, and the same vote, if left to its own volition, untrammeled in every respect, would to-morrow vote for casting Missouri's destiny with the Southern Con-

"Don't ignore this palpable fact, Mr. Loya ascrvative! If you are some of the leaders of that party that we could name, you know the fact, and you feel that we have crowded an unpleasant truch upon you. The thing is so, and there is no escape for you. Mr. Loyal Conservative! You have voted with the Rebels, and the Rebels have

have voted with the Rebels, and the Rebels have voted for you. Let us see:

Calloway gives 1,397 Conservative votes and 122 Radical. What do you say of this county, Mr. Loyal Conservative? Calloway was so intensely disloyal that she even permitted the Lunatic Asylum to be robbed of its bedding and blankets by the Rebels, and the poor gibbering inputes by the Rebels, and the poor, gibbering inmates thrown out upon the cold charity of the world. How does she now vote? One-fifth of the 1,519 votes which she east is 303 and a fraction. She cast only 122 Radical votes in this election, falling short 181 votes of what we conceded to be one

ing short 181 votes of what we conceded to be one ififth of the Conservative vote that is loyal.

"How do you like that figuring, Mr. Loyal Conservative? Calloway County, to day, is disloyal, and if she had been in Maryland instead of Missonsi she would only have cast 122 votes in the late. souri, she would only have cast 122 votes in the late election under President Lincoln's instructions.

Missouri against loyal men. The county was intensely disloyal, and is disloyal to-day, if the President's Maryland test be the guide in determining disloyalty. Col. Moss himself stated in the State on that out of 'two thousand two hundred voters' in Clay County, there were scarcely two hundred men but have sons in Price's army? 2. Tell us, Mr. Loyal Conservative, where

Howard, Randolph, Boone, Munroe, and other disloyal counties; but the illustrations we have given will suffice. The Conservative vote on Tuesday last was all the suffice. have of any State to the contrary notwithstand
A very tavorable symptom in this light, has presented itself, in the shape of songs and music of the day from America, accompanied with a counties, left intrammeled, would vote for Missouri's seceding to morrow.

Here is the company von have been keeping. Mr. 3. The Hannibal Courier of the 4th to th

ter election seems to have aroused them to the determination of making one terrific and exhaustive assault upon the Radical forces on Tuesday. the one binding term has been violated by one of Root and Cady, 95 Clark Street, Chicago, where Heavy reenforcements came in from the coun try to assist in the unexpected glorious triumpl over Freedom. The Secesh from Ralls county and from the adjacent country came in by scores, to sustain the sinking cause of Gov. Gamble and Pro-Slavery despotism. Every hoary-headed Secessionist in the country around and in the city, marched straight to the polls, swallowed the oath and voted the Conservative ticket. They fully anticipated a complete triumph and a neutraliza tion of the record of freedom made the day before. But when the polls were finally closed and the ballots all counted, the Conservative chaps stood ighast in astonishment. After almost all their aperhuman efforts to make Hannibal appear conservative she showed a clear Radical majority.

over the whole unprincipled hotch-pot of 144! 4. The Missouri Democrat of like date has the following letter showing how Military influence was brought to bear to elect the ticket supferent styles of heel, would be the comparison of ported by every Rebel in the State. We commend the different ways in which the human intellect it to the special regard of our cotemporaries who are so indignant at the use of Military power on the side of Emancipation:

Booneville, November 4, 1863. "Our victory over the Rebel Conservative ticket learning, they do not sink into torpidity, but burst cant that I cannot refrain giving you an account forth with a wit of their own, as is likely not altend with in overcoming the hosts of Copperheads, ashwhackers, Gamble's bonded men, and returned Rebels from Dixie. We expected to meet this Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Rector St. George ter-borne businesses, street-porters, and drivers of an early hour, they began to make their appearance on the streets, and in about an hour our principal street was thronged with them, wending spirits in consequence of the scanty plenishing of what this world calls learning. And last, not ers who have been hiding in the brush for months, seeking to waylay and assasinate Union men, Rebels from Price's army, Copperheads and Conservative Union men, were putting their heads to gether to devise ways and means to defeat the gether to devise ways and means to deteat the Radicals; and as I passed through Main street I was forcibly struck with the similarity of this crowd with that of Shelby's Rebel army in its late raid on the city, and that a raid was about to be made on the ballot box, which, if not met by the els who have never dared to show town since the gallant Lyon drove them out, were hand to cast their votes for the Rebel Conservof old, whenever they shall come in contact with men. I am informed, and offered to treat them all they would vote the ticket, and said that he had 100,000 votes to put in. In addition to all 100,000 votes to put in. In addition to all there were about fifty Rebel refugees from Edward Lambert, M.D., 330 6th Ave. New York. this, there were about they keepel refugees from the upper counties who voted for their ticket: Stephen Cutter, 128 East 12th St., New York. ed to the polls, and when the votes were co al ticket had eighteen majority.

We cite finally the testimony of the New-York Tribune, in which the preseeding extracts are published .- Says the Tribune :

We do not absolutely know that the Adminis-

The "Conservative" array was made up of the The Secessionists or Rebels, who were origbe people of Missouri, and who, though heaveted (as are the loyal) by the exactions and

primority of the whole people.

2. The Copperheads; who do not want the preferring to see it reconstructed a the interest and under the auspices of the Slave

old Slavery at all times. The office holders and personal adherents ivil, and the contracting (boat building, &c.) interest, which has great power in parts of the

ate.
All these combined, with the advantage of apporting the incumbent Judges, have probably arried the State by a small majority. By all this array of testimony we prove that when the President lends a cold shoulder to the

what will be the consequences? Can the Country, dren, whose wants they have not means to re-

# Women's Loyal National League.

Mrs. Francis D. Gage lectured before the Woien's Loyal National League, at the large hall of Mrs. Gage, it is well known, has, for some time past, labored among the freedmen, at Paris Islof labor was both entertaining and instructive. Dr. Bellows, who presided, and Horace Greeey also offered remarks.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Judge Wm. D. Kelly, M. C., of Philadelphia, on Friday evening, the 20th. We trust these lectures will receive the patronage they

In calling the attention of our readers to the article entitled, "Institution for the Children o eccased or Disabled Soldiers," signed by amber of our prominent clergymen and laymen we suggest, that at the approaching Thanksgiv. ng, the churches take collections for this Institu tion at 334 Sixth Avenue, New York, and that the patriotic and generous Christians in the city, and all over the country, hasten to send in thither clothing, produce, and funds for the benefit of these destitute children of our country's

### For the Principia. ADRIAN COLLEGE.

This Institution of learning is located in South ern Michigan, on the line of the Michigan Southern Rail-Road, 30 miles west of Toledo, Ohio, and some 200 miles east of Chicago. It is on the Oberlin plan, both sexes having equal advantages for a thorough college course. No caste is here tolerated. Like Oberlin it is designed to be a mighty engine in educating in the love of liberty. Though this College is under the entire control of a religious denomination, it is conducted on very liberal principles, as two of its Professors are members of other societies. Rev. Asa Mahan is President, and Professor in Mental and Moral Philosophy. For fifteen years, Dr. Mahan was President of Oberlin. College. It is well known that he gave to that institution its marked peculiarity of graduating learned thinkers. Probably there is not a more truly philosophical and profound thinker and writer in the world than Asa

The other Professors are very thorough schol-

They were the first arms used in North-West | be in two years, they will be able to acomodate 1200 students. The buildings are on the most extensive scale, and will cost 100,000 dollars. The endorsement is to be 200,000. The Adrian College is under the control of the Wesleyan Methodists, and is a credit to that body. As this institution is deeply in sympathy with the great struggle for impartial freedom, I hope the friends of the cause in the west, and especially in Michigan will give it their warm patronage

The next term will commence the first of Decem ADRIAN, Nov. 11th.

#### Institution for the Children of de ceased or disabled Soldiers, 334 Sixth Avenue.

Many Institutions are at present claiming th ontributions of the benevolent for the support of soldiers' children. The undersigned desire to di rect attention to the one above named, as in every respect entitled to Christian confidence and

hearty support. The object of this Institution is to furnish food. clothing, education, and a house to the destitute children of our deceased and disabled soldiers, so that these unfortunate ones may be kept from temptation and want, and prepared for future self-support and usefulness. Its management is committed to a Society of ladies, belonging to various religious denominations, whose character and standing afford an ample guarantee for the right and successful prosecution of its important

The undersigned are members of the Board ounselors, and, from personal observation, take pleasure in recommending this blessed charity. A ommittee from the Board visit the Institution every month, to whom a full and detailed account of its operations is submitted, and who report the same to the Counselors for their approv-

This Institution is under the immediate care of the Rev. Samuel R. Davis and his wife, in whom the most entire trust may be reposed; and who, it great personal sacrifices, are devoting themsolves to this noble work. With Mr. and Mrs costorday in this city was so glorious and signifily do we commend them to the Christian public whenever and wherever they may present the

ev. Peter Stryker, Minister Ref. Dutch Ch., W 34 St., New-York. Rey. A. D. Eddy, D.D., Pastor Pres. Ch., Senec

Rev. S. I. Prime, D.D., Editor New-York Obser Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, Minister Collegiate Ref. Dutch Ch., New York. Rev. Alfred Cookman, Pastor Trinity Meth. Epis Ch., New York.

Rev. Howard Osgood, Pastor North Baptist Ch. Rev. F. E. Lawrence, Rector Church of the Holy Communion, New York. Rev. Alex. R. Thompson, Minister Ref. Dutch Ch. W. 21st St. New York.

lev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., Pastor Second Ave. Prelev. Wm. Ives Budington, D.D., Clinton Ave Cong. Ch., Brooklyn. Jno. H. Burtis, Sec., New York Sunday. School Union. School Union, Rev. J. S. Backus, D.D., Sec. Baptist Home Mis-

William Pitt Paimer, Pres. Manhattan Ins. Co., 68 Wall St., New York. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., 50 Wall St., New York

A THANKSCHVING DONATION VISIT, For this Institation has succeeded in defeating its friends and that is the probable result.

The probable result. from four to five o'clock r. w. Thursday, Nov.

The evening exercises, commencing at half past six, will consist of singing by the children recitations by Master Dudley Waller, "the infant allides of the War, are still a very formidable orator," and short addresses from clergymen and others. You are cordially invited to attend and to bring or send your offerings to the church above named, where a committee of ladies will Those who consider it "Democratic" to upspare are earnestly solicited to give any article of e Gamble or State dynasty.

The Federal office-holders, military and Contributions are greatly needed, and will be gratefully received at any time before or after Thanksgiving, at the Institution, 334 Sixth Av-

To those who desire to render a patriot's re compense to the bereaved families of the mer who have suffered and died for our country radicals, he gives aid and confort to the rebel to the great Giver of all our blessings, the Man-Can such a state of things continue? If so, in behalf of the multitude of these needy chil-

To the needy families of our deceased soldiers Thanksgiving-day will bring many sad remem brances and fearful forebodings, of the privahe Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 16th. prices for the necessaries of life, and the dimin ished income of these stricken households.

We trust our friends in city and country wil not forget these widows and orphans, on whom have fallen most heavily the burdens of this war, and the appeal for Thanksgiving collections which we have already made to the pastors of churches, and to superintendents of Sabbathschools, we hope will meet a liberal response.

Historical Picture of the Friends of Free dom. Published by Geo. W. Rose, 101 Liberty Street, New York. See advertisement. The publisher has taken great pains and incurred a corresponding expense to secure accurate and well executed likenesses, and we think, with general and creditable success. The recent improvements in the art have certainly resulted in the furnishing of a large number of likenesses at a price which would have astonished us, a few years ago

# THE NEWS.

## NOTES EDITORIAL.

The Elections have settled one thing namely, that the people of the loyal States "will not allow the war to end, except by the triumph of our arms," and the preservation of the Union The World admits thus much. Put a pin there, in the first place. Enquire next, whether these ends can be accomplished without the abolition of slavery, in all the slave States. Take the tes timony of Gov. Andy Johnson of Tennessee, of Judge Bond, and Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. Ask the earnestly Union men of Missouri, and of all the slave States, and accept the verdiet. If you find, now, or a year hence, that the "triumph of our arms" and the reconstruction of the Union, can, in no way be secured by the abolition of slavery, then we have, in the late vote, prospectively and virtually, the determination of the people to put an end to slavery. Will the World dispute this?

The World's Confessions. The World of Nov. 5, says :

"It would be an idle expenditure of time, t Dear Sir:—We have got John Brown's song that Christian faith which is at once the mother both of truth and liberty."

Dear Sir:—We have got John Brown's song that we much rejoice. You will see some attempts to make useful reference to it.

These representations are fatal, if they could

The Frenchman said, "Let who will, make the songs?" With
With
With
We may be justly proud, a proluct of virtue, a fruit of liberty, an inspiration of it.

England; whereat we much rejoice. You will that we could name?

"Let us take one more county, Sir. Clay will see some attempts to make useful reference to it.

Or Clay is reported 1,200 majority for the Control of its country, so I make the songs? With
With
When the buildings are completed, (which will seed to be often the organ and mouth piece, have solemnly constitute of the organ and mouth piece, have solemnly consult a government having its foundate equal and inalienable rights of man. re-discuss, at any length, the issues of the late canvass. We must, perforce, accept our defeat as an accomplished fact; and may reasonably

demned and vetoed their principles and their measures. Let them be less arrogant in future, Second. By implication, the World confesses that, except "in the months that intervene" be tween struggles of "presidential elections" it cannot claim to be "not partisans, but patriots." Query. Can it be trusted "in the months that in tervene ?"

The World further concedes that Gen. Halleck since the day he was commissioned, to the present, has been a dead weight to the Union cause. that his policy has been 1. To scatter our armies.

2. To fight battles, accordingly, with fewer nen than the rebels have, who concentrate 3. To have no two armies move together

which lets the rebels concentrate, first against one, and then against the other. This is just what the "radicals" have, all along een saying. And who is this Gen. Hallec Who, but a pro-slavery democrat, appointed to conciliate that very patriotic class of our citi-

ens, of whom the World is a favorite organ? The coming issue.—The N. Y. Herald auch exercised about the issues of the new Presidential election, and thinks that the age tion of emancipation will be the main question t be decided. We think so too. The late elections have settled the war and peace question The only remaining question, is: "How in the war to be terminated?" On this question, there are but two opinions—those of the emancipal dionists, including abolitionists, and anti-emacipationists. Now for the discussion—the

give us the question, and we shall see whether he Yeas or the Nays have it. Mr. Seward's late Speech at Aubur zles the politicians, and no wonder. The N. Y. Herald shows how it may be quoted a both sides of the emancipation question, as certainly may be, but the Heraid concludes, the whole, that the Secretary has got "new light on the subject, since his "memorable dispatch to the French Government, a few months ago when he "suggested that a return of the limbs oers to both Houses of the Federal Congres due from the rebellious States, would result. once, in a joint Convention,"-is now inclined the emancipation side, and will "go over, bod reeches, and boots, into the abolition camp "We can only see that Mr. Seward is changeal as the wind," and is trying the equestrian exper iment of riding both horses." The Herald says

"The events which have occurred since General Fremont's Missouri edict of emancipation, are very suggestive. Since that day, with here and there a little hitch, the abolition programme has been put into practice, step by step, until it would also be a practical and control of the Populary of the Popul needs only a practical enforcement of the Presi-needs only a practical enforcement of the Presi-dent's slavery abolishing proclamation, to se-cure the complete success of the abolition fac-

The Herald, then, had better cave in, and trin ts sails to the breeze, as it is accustomed to de when it can find out which way it blows.

Pamphlet of Gen. Gantt.—Gen. E. W. anit, formerly member of Congress elect, from rkansas, afterwards a General in the rebel ar my, but now a prisoner in the Federal lines, heat Little Rock, (Ark.), has addressed to the people of Arkansas, in pampilet form, a long letter, is sued from the office of the National Democrat, Little Rock, Oct. 7th., which is republished it the N. Y. Daily Times of Nov. 14th. In the letter he renounces his disloyalty, and mily his fellow citizens to do likewise arts Jeff. Davis seduced the people of that Si into rebellion. He then goes into a history the war, arrives at the conclusion that i ther prosecution by the Confederacy is many ing, and counsels submission. We give a bis

But we are whipped—fairly bouten. Our names are melting, and ruin approaches us. If continuing this struggle help us? Every bar eaker-that much nearer our final ruin. gnish, and sorrow, and desolation meet wherever we turn. The longer the struggle, th

Don't let yourselves be deceived with the hope that the United States will abandon the struggle. They can never do it. They have emigrate to this country. Their villages as

emigrate to this country. Their villages are towns, their fields and country, flourish as free as ever. They could sink their armies to-day and raise new levies to crush us, and not feel it field. Half our territory overrun. Our cities field. Half our territory overrun. Our cities fame, and halt, and women and children, whill deserted towns, and smoking ruins, and tolants. eserted towns, and smoking ruins, and plant-ions abandoned and laid waste, neet us on a ides. And anarchy and ruin, disappointme and discontent, lower over all the land.

Alter showing that nothing is to be expected from foreign intervention, he comes to the "he gro question," and concludes that "re-union is certain, but no more certain than the downfall of slavery." "Whether it is a divine institution or not, it has accomplished its mission here." He

"Let us, fellow-citizens, endeavor to be calmated us look these new ideas, and our novel position, squarely in the face. We fought for no gro slavery. We lost. We may have to describe the control of th without it. The inconvenience will be great is awhile—the loss heavy. This, however, is a dark cloud is a silver lining—if not for us, have for our children. In the place of the least for our children. In the place of these condition, will come an influx of people from all parts of the world, bringing with them their wealth, arts and improvements, and lending their talents and sinews to increase on aggregate wealth. Thrift and trade, and a common destiny, will bind us together.

Machinery in the hills of Arkansas, will rever-

berate to the music of machinery in New-England, and the whir of Georgia spindles, meet res ponsive echoes upon the slopes of the far of "The Fenian Brothers."—an organi

tion of Irishmen, has had a meeting at Chicago at which they adopted a series of Resolutions in favor of the independence of Ireland, When, and how it is to be effected, we are not informed. Perhaps the Irish in Ireland, are to secode from the "United Kingdom," whereupon the Irishmen in America are to procure, if they can, from our government, a proclamation of neutrality after the British fashion, followed, if opportunity offers, by another Trent case, and the building arming, manning, and operating by Americans, of a number of Irish pirates, in imitation of the same high precedents. The collapse, however, of the transatlantic experiment, should, we think, cast a cold blanket upon such enterprizes for

Peter Cooper, Esq., the munificent and patriotic founder of Cooper Institute, who lately addressed a spicy letter to Gov. Seymour, has tried the powers of his pen again, in a letter to President Lincoln, urging the necessity and duty of universal emancipation, and the arming of the negroes. Referring to his former letter to the President, in Jan. 1862, he says : "In my letter I endeavored to show that noth

in my letter I endeavored to show that nothing but the corrupting power of buying and selling human beings, could ever so far demoralize a people, as to cause them to deluge a nation in blood, in order to perpetuate an institution that enslaves thousands of their own children. He now says,

"It must be apparent to all who desire the pre-servation of the Union, that the slaves who now cultivate the fields, and who perform a large portion of the mechanical labor of the South re as much a power to be met and overcome, as the Rebel armies that are now doing their utmost to spread death and desolation over our

Here we have two significant confessions.

First. The World, and its party, are defeated. "The people," of whom it has affected to be the organ and mouth piece, have solemnly con-

"It has taken time to educate the people, to ee and feel the absolute necessity of attacking the rebellion in the only way by which it can be speedily and effectually overcome, and at the time extinguish a cause of national sor demoralization and disgrace. You have with great propriety asked the

Why should negroes do anything for us, if we I do nothing for them? You have said rightly that, 'if they stake for us, they must be prompted by the st motives.

correctness and wisdom of that opinion readly to be deplored that the govern many people of the North, with on is to use the negroes as a power

## THE WAR.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14.

The Position of the Armies.-No bat or token place in Virginia. The rebel iself at a safe distance on the south dapidan. Our army is between the ick and the Rapidan. It is evident orters between these two rivers, from

cause is a desperate. Another conspiracy has 150 to ground characteristic contined on Johnson's to Brownsville to support the Unionists. Island, Sandusky Bay, and destrey all the Lake | The projected rebel invasion from tower. The plot was discovered by the

s cities situated on Lake Erie. Effi-ures have been taken to prevent the ing vessels fell in with Capt. Beall and captured r Michagan is off Johnson's Island ready for action. Batteries are posted to fully command the entrance to the harbor, and would risk any rebel attempting to enter Sandusky bay. U.S. troops have been sent to Johnson's Island. The Mayors of the various cities are on the alert. ound in the tunnel, which had undoubtedly been brought from Canada. This rumor is unconfirmed. Great credit is due to the Governor from Teneriffe that on the 15th ultimo, the rebel General and Lord Lyons for their prompt action

Items from the South West.-From the South-West, by way of Cairo, we get news that the steamer Allen Collier, recently attacked by guerrillas a short distance below Helena, was taken to the shore and the passengers and bel officers captured at the late fight at Colliersville are en-route to Johnson's Island. Among them is Col. George, late Commandant of the Missisppi State Militia. A fight occurred on the Little Tennessee River, on Monday, in which a Rebel regiment was repulsed, with the loss of

New Orleans—By a steamer arrived on Friday afternoon we have New-Orleans dates to the 5th of November. There is not much war news of importance. A serious railroad accident occurred on the 1st inst. on the Opelousas road, nine miles from New-Orleans, in consepuence of a collision between two trains. Six-teen soldiers were killed and 65 wounded. The proposed State election undertaken by some Rebel sympathizers has been indefinitely post-"Committee" having seen a new light,

and found their plan "inexpedient." Gen. Meade's Report of the battle of Gettysburg has just been made public. He sums up the results of the combat as follows: "The nemy were defeated, compelled to evacuate nsylvania and Maryland, and to withdraw from the upper Shenandoah Valley; we captured 3 guns, 41 stand of colors, 13,621 prisoners, and 24,978 small arms. We lost 2,834 killed, 13,709 vounded, and 6,643 missing.

Prizes.-The cargo of the Robert E. Lee, recently captured off the coast of North Carolina,

ljudicated, and the prize money distributed. The Memphis, captured by the United States teamer Magnolia, yields \$510,914.07, after paying all expenses, of this the commander (Leut. Wm. Bull) gets \$38,318,55, while the lowest grade (coalheavers) get \$1,736,75 each.

Subscriptions for our Prisoners at Richmond.—Boston, Friday, Nov. 13 1863.
At the suggestion of a number of merchants here, Mr. Ceorge H. Stuart of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Christian Commission, addressed the merchants of Boston on Change to-day, and read elegrams from Gen. Meredith and letters from our officers in Libby Prison, acknowledging he receipt and distribution of food and hospital ores forwarded by that Commission. Mr. E. Tobey, who introduced the speaker, was re-puested to open a subscription, and \$1,300 were nmediately subscribed. The subscription is

Very important despatches from the liplomatic agents of the rebels in Europe to the ebel government were recently found in the upture of the blockade runners Robert E. Lee brnybia and others, showing that the rebel gents entirely despair of any assistance either rom England or France. They state that Louis apoleon has no intention of affording the South Mexico, they have nothing of a substantial character to hope from him. These statements present the rebel cause in Europe in a very dismal ondition Herald.

#### MONDAY, NOV. 16.

The Armies continue inactive. There is less prospect of a battle in Virginia. The enemy | from the boat being insufficient, many of her pasappears to be fortifying south of the Rapidan. and in number to accommodate 50,000 | Cannonading was heard, Saturday morning, in Regiden, while our cavalry take that Kilpatrick's cavalry had engaged some rebles south of the river. Some skir-de. The enemy have again resorted rick, and Pleasanton were in Washington on Sat-The question as to whether urday. Gen. Meade intimated his intention to be present at the dedication ceremony of the or he has gone to Chattanooga to of affairs in the army of the Potomac would permit. She will be of 3,200 tons burden, 332 feet long, 52 feet breadth of beam, and 184, feet deep. She will have two turrets. The others will be conneitering parties estimate. From this it would seem that the situation is not Goognodicring parties estimate from this it would seem that the situation is not critical. From Chattanooga we have nothing new, are to be built as soon as possible. In addition to those vessels, the work on the two sloops of Chattanooga. Deserters from the bearing abandon their position on Lookent Mountain. It is now stated that Gen. Lee did not go to Tensia. War, Ammonoosuc and Pomponoosuc of 3,200 trus burden, will be prosecuted for the coming another the ranks of the enemy, nessee, as has been reported. By the arrival of times at the yard. The working men of the yard at Gen. Longstreet has gone to East | the Araga we have Charleston news to the 12th. ide 16 000 men. A considerable The bombardment of Sumter continues. There are intimations that something important is goof earthry have occupied luka. are intimations that something important is go instituted in our last a report to the ing on, but no "contraband information" can be

From New Orleans, the Cromwell, Columof two regiments captured. bia, and Continental bring news to the 7th. The advance column of Gen. Washburn, in the Teche furns fe. The disaster occur-e, Hawkins Co. Tenn., fifteen and driven in. The enemy was, however, speedto be twing, Hawkins Co. Tean, litteen and two training the following the following the following the same place as before the at loss was 40 killed. The force in Western Louisthe in one impregnable position and in good land is concentrating at New Iberia and vicinity,

I, and then. Poster will succeed him The Herald has information that the expedition of Gen. Banks has "landed safely on the main Let the army of the Ohio.

INTOVERNELL From Chinadia.—Relet costs to be liberated, and the Lake Port Towns od. Primapt action of the Governor Genter Chinadia and Lord Lymas.—The robel costs despirate. Another conspiracy has set on fire by the control covering to the control of the Covernor Genter of the Covernor Genter of the Covernor Genter of the Covernor Genter of the Rio Grande, after experience ing some severe weather at sea, and much difficulty in putiling the near ashore through the surf. The government works at Fort Brown were destroyed by the robels, upon seeing our troops landing, and the town of Brownsville was set on fire by the course's covern. s who have found retuge in Canada were to several against on Lake Frie, liberate the The Fifteenth Maine regiment was ordered in

u, in order that any precautions which the Lake Fort towns are on the alert, so there is hit instances of the case will permit may be the probability, now, of an actual invasion. A Rebel raid in East Virginia.

BALTINGER, Nov. 15, 1863.
A dispatch to Gen. Schenck, from Gen. II. H ockwood, dated Drummontown, Eastern Shore

served out. The Quartermaster explained to ames Clay, and Marshal Kane were at the head f the conspiracy. It is reported that a tunnel them. He stated that on the same day he wa unable to supply the prisoners on Belle Island with anything whatever, and that it was with he greatest difficulty he could procure a little meat for the hospitals.

The Pirates.-By the arrival, at Havan pany with the Alabama. The Vanderbilt was appoaching the bay when the corsair fled. The Georgia had been ordered to leave Teneriffe but on manifesting her need for coal and provisions, was allowed to take them and remain till

The Armies.-Firing was heard on the Rapidan, Monday morning, as well as Sunday. No particulars are received. It is supposed to be nothing more serious than cavalry skir mishing. Gen. Meade has returned to the army.

An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch, of the 13th says that firing between our forces and those of the rebels continued. The rebels say we have made a movement towards the left, which they suppose to be either a diversion in order to attack Lookout, or to send troops to Burnside. Our forces at Charleston Harbor were still

firing on Sumter, as late as the 14th. Skirmishes.-A dispatch from Cumberlan Gap, dated the 13th inst, says: A very spirited skirmish with the enemy occurred yesterday, about ten miles from the Gap, in Virginia. A forage train of 21 wagons, had been sent out with a guard of 28 men. The wagons were load ed, and started for the Gap, with no appearance of danger, when suddenly a party of 70 guerril las rushed from a convenient ambush, overpowering the guard, and compelling a surrender. The officers' clothing was immediately transferred to rebel backs and their wallets appropriated. Terminutes after the consists of rifles, blankets, shoes, saltpeter, salt, pig lead, &c. Of the 62 persons composing her crew, only 15 were natives of the United States. The cargo of the Ella and Annie was of the same pattern; she had but one native in her crew. The cargo of the Cornubia was war material entirely, owned by James A. Seddon of Richmond, the Rebel Secretary of War. The Cornubia was run ashore, but was got off by the care

Several valuable prizes have just been finally exciting chase of ten miles, failed to overtake the fleeing rebels.

A large body of Unionists from North Carolina and Georgia, have recently escaped from those

States into Tennessee. At Warren Springs, near Asheville, N. C., on the 29th ult, they were attacked by a portion of the 25th North Carolina Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Samuel O. Bryson, who were badly whipped, and forced to beat a best transfer of the collection. hasty retreat to Asheville. The rebels lost six nen killed, and 30 wounded. After the fight, the Unionists advanced and took Asheville as a feint. and came near taking Gen. Vance, (son of the Governor,) and his staff, prisoners. After this, the patriot band fell back to the mountains, and letter from Gov. Vance, dated Madison County, N. C., Nov. 3, states that "the enemy have withdrawn from Western North Carolina, to Tennessee. They carried off several prominent citizens in chains.'

Items.-The Union marine Brigade, Col. Curry, now operating in Mississippi, has recently captured three Rebel mails. The last was rom Richmond. One had a letter from Jeff Davis, in reply to certain parties, asking his opinion as to the propriety and expediency of empowering badds to destroy steamboats, which ays he sees no objection to the plan, and construes an act of the Rebel Congress, to authoriz Napoleon has no intention of affording the South any aid except what the government of England may be disposed to give, and that while he is amusing them with the hope of an alline e with another of a substantial characteristic of a substantial characteristic of the past month. The steamer Glasgow, from the past month, it is a substantial characteristic of the burnmphis, 12th, brings intelligence of the ing of the steamer Sunnyside, opposite Island No. 16. She had a large passenger list and a heavy The boat caught fire from sparks from her chimkept working, to hold her to the bank. The exit engers were obliged to jump overboard, severof whom were drowned. Of 13 female passen ers, only four escaped; and of eight children ix were lost. About thirty passengers in all,

were drowned or burned. Naval-Boston, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863 .-Yard, for the construction of three new war vessels. One iron-clad, to be called the Quinsiganond, will be of 3,200 tons burden, 332 feet She will have two turrets. The others will be sloops of war, of about 2,000 tuns each, 260 feet six or eight months; all of which will make busy lately on a strike, resumed work this morning.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Strikes are now the order of the day. Manists, iron-mongers, stage, and car drivers, wing girls, shoemakers, wheelwrights, black miths, Navy Yard employees, carpenters, printrs, tinsmiths, and indeed working men and wonen of almost every trade, in New York, and es, and refuse to work until suitable compensation is accorded them. This movement has ocasioned no little confusion in our metropol luring the past week. On Thursday last, the ars on the principal avenues ceased running reating much inconvenience to citizens. The compliance of the railroad companies with the of \$1,50, soon obviated this difficulty.

The reasonableness of this movement, whiel he present high rates has rendered necessary, s generally conceded, and public sympathy is with the strikers. Many of the employers have readily acceded to the demand for increased wages. Some, however, still hold out, and their employees, equally firm, have sought other aveattes of industry. The wages of a large class of

A new weekly paper, entitled "The Colared Citizen,"edited by colored people, has just

Destruction of Gen. Neal Dow's tannery, at Portland .- PORTLAND, Me., No. 1863.—The main building of the tannery or ngress street, owned by Gen. Neal Dow, was stroyed by fire early this morning. Loss 30,000. No insurance.

Appointment of a Colored Chaplain.--Rev. H. M. Torner, colored, pastor the Israel Bethel Church, in Washington, h een appointed chaplain of the First Regiment colored troops, now in South Carolina. He is he first colored minister who had been commisioned Chaplain.

Marriage of Schalor Sprague, and Mis-Kate Chase. The marriage of Senator Sprague o the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury which was sometime since announced, took place Thursday evening, the 12th, at the residence of the bride, Washington, D. C. The eremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island. The reception was largely attended by military and civic celebrities.

## FOREIGN.

Europe.-The Bohemian, Asia, Hansa and City of London have arrived. European news is to Nov. 5th. Mr. Beecher returned on the Asia. The statement of Mr. Seward that the French Government has forbidden the building of iron-clads for the rebels, in French ports, is confirmed. The furnishing of cannon and munitions of war has also been prohibited.

A rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea, by force, the steam rams in the Mersey, induced the English Government to send the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort, and a gunoat to Liverpool, to watch the rams. The Prince consort, on her way from Plymouth to Liverpool, was seriously disabled and put into Kingston. The work on the rams has been suspended, and two gunboats were keeping watch over Laird's yard. In the Court of Exchequer, on the 3d of November, the Attorney-General applied to have the time enlarged for moving for a new trial in the case of the Alexandria. It was arranged that he should appear in Court again on the 5th.

Mr. William Cornell Jewett had again returned to Europe and renewed his agitation in favor of European mediation in America. The Liverpool Mercury publishes a lengthy manifesto by him in advocacy of mediation by France and other European Powers, together with a letter by Mr. Vallandigham, in which that gentleman reiterates with increased force, his ren narks in Congress

in favor of accepting French mediation. A new steamship line, from Liverpool and Lonon to New-York, will be established by a comoany called the National Steam Navigation Con pany of London and Liverpool, whose object is to substitute powerful screw steamers for sailing ves-sels in American and other trades. The Company has provisionally purchased three new steamers.

Rumors were current that the French army would soon evacuate Rome, leaving only a garrison at Cevita Veccia, and that Spain would send 10,000 troops to Rome.

The session of the French Legislature was a pacific character. He made only a passing allusion to American affairs, expressed the hope that Maximilian's arrival in Mexico would prove advantageous to the country, and recommended the assemblage of an European Congress on the Polish question. The Emperor acknowledged that the financial exhibit did not realize his expectations. Reforms are promised in favor of the French people.

A decree of the King of Prussia summons both Houses of the Prussian Parliment to meet on the 9th inst. The National Gazette thus analyses the the results of the elections, allowing for double returns and a few cases in which the choice remains yet unknown; Progressists, or Radicals, 140; Beckum-Dolff's party, Liberals also, 82; the "old" and rather the weakly Liberal party is reduced to 6; 'newly chosen Liberals, 19. The Roman Catholics are reduced from 32 to 25; Con-

s that the moderates of both sides seem to have been discarded.

The state of affairs in Poland shows no change. Continued activity on the part of the insurgents

was reported. The advices frem Austria indicate that Max-IMILIAN is making preparations for his trip to Mexico. Francis Joseph has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish, to accompany the Archduke, with the view of cooperating in the military organization of Mexico, and do so with the faculty of reassuming their grade in the Austrian army on their return.

Central and South America.-By the arrival of the steamer Champion from Aspinwall at this port, we have later news from Central and South America, The Presidential election in the United States of Colombia has resulted in favor of Murillo. The opinion was gaining ground that Mosquera would resort to force to retain the Presidency. A war between Mosquera and the President of Ecuador was

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ay fall in the field of glorious battle.

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to do fully our part of this labor of love We intend to aid the cause of good Government which we ever have an abiding faith. We shall ai to carry relief and comfort in one hand, and the me-of disseminating the spirit of patriotism and loyal n the other; and above all, the true spirit of Chris tianity, to all who shall come within the reach of ou

In furtherance of these objects we earnestly solid of the Benevolent, donations in Clothing, Medicine Books and Money, or in whatsoever else will tend relieve our suffering Bretheren, or assist to raise them to a higher standard of manhood, or make the at this trying hour, of good service to our Commo

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EASES OF THE LIVER AND

World is an earnest proof that its use and popularity in America is bound to become continent wide. Another consideration not to be overlooked in regard to the matter, is that

It Costs less than Ordinary Green Coffee And requires less than half the quantity to give the same degree of strength, and its use proves it at 30 cents a pound to be cheaper than Maricaibo coffee at 15 cents a pound.

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be addressed.
Sold by wholesale Grocers and Druggists. mond, the Rebel Secretary of War. The Cornubia was run ashore, but was got off by the capturing vessel (the Niphon) almost uninjured the rapid respective of the respective of

GREAT IMPROVENTS IN SEWING MACHINES.

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most profound experts, and pronounced to be simpli-city and perfection combined.

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2.—Liability to get out of order.

3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.

4.—Incapacity to sew every des-cription of material.

5.—Disagreeable noise while in operation. The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections. It has a straight needle perper licular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, whice will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of the naterial, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam nor Cog wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smo as glass, and is emphatically a noiseless machine! requires lifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health. Its strength and wonderful simplicity of con-struction render it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give en-tire satisfaction. We respectfully invite all those tire satisfaction. We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior who may deale of supply inclined the univalled Machine.
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# family Miscellang.

For the Principia. "HE GIVETH HIS BELOVED SLEEP."

BY EDEN SHIRLEY. Traveller, lone, through sorrow's night, Longing for the morning light-Watching for the glimmering ray, Which shall chase the gloom away; Leaning far o'er Death's cold river, List'ning to its surging, ever, Hear'st thou the song from yonder shore; Let it soothe thee evermore! In thy heart its burden keep-"He giveth His beloved sleep." Blessed, blessed sleep!

Oh, weary eyes, no longer weep, Nor hopeless, lonely vigils keep O'er precious memories; dream no more Of thy heart treasures, "gone before;" What though the night be long and drear, Tangled and rough thy pathway here, The crimson dawn comes on apace, When thou shall joy with glowing face Forgetting all the fearful past, And to thy heart, this love-pledge clasp--"He giveth His beloved sleep." Blessed, blessed sleep!

Stricken one, whose footsteps fail To tread alone Life's shadowy vale, Ever sprinkling o'er with tears Buried hopes, of earlier years, Leaning far o'er Death's cold river, List'ning to its surging ever-Hear'st thou the song from youder shore? Let it soothe thee evermore! In thy heart its burden keep-"He giveth His beloved sleep." Blessed, blessed sleep!

No more let blinding tear-drops fall, God's love unmeasured cares for all E'en thou shalt yet with joy look up, And thank thy Pather for the cup, Which from thy lips was not withheld, Though thy poor heart in doubt rebelled Nor heard thine ear the voice divine Which said, "Thy jewels all are mine." Lift up thy head, and list once more To the sweet voice from yonder shore-"He giveth His beloved sleep!" Blessed, blessed sleep!

Mother, mourning for thy child-For the love-glance, soft and mild-Yearning for the golden light Hid forever from thy sight, Leaning far o'er Death's cold river List'ning to its surging, ever, Hear'st thou the song from yonder shore? Let it soothe thee evermore! In thy heart its burden keep-"He giveth His beloved sleep." Blessed, blessed sleep!

How blessed. Oh, how wondrous sweet, "To be for such a slumber meet!" In child-like trust, serene to lie, Beneath the ever watchful eye Of Him who "slumbers not nor sleeps, But faithful, "His beloved" keeps. Oh! hallowed rest, to childhood given, For such, are waiting homes in heaven, Cherubs bright thy coming await, Close clust'ring around the glittering gate Mother, thy darling one behold, With arms outstretched, thy neck t'enfold. Onward! pass on! with eager feet-"He giveth His beloved sleep."

Reached thee from the viewless land, List'ning to its surging, ever,-In thy heart its burden keep-"He giveth His beloved sleep. Blessed, blessed sleep!

Blessed, blessed sleep!

Warrior, wearied with the strife Waging fierce, with hatred rife; Wearied, sadly gazing o'er Trampled fields of crimson gore, Leaning far o'er Death's cold river-List ning to its surging ever-Hear'st thou the song from yonder shore Let it soothe thee evermore! In thy heart its burden keep, "He giveth His beloved sleep. Blessed, blessed sleep!

## WEARINESS.

Must wander on, through doubts and fear Must ache and bleed beneath your load I nearer to the wayside inn When toil shall cease and rest begin Am weary, thinking of your road

O little hands, that, weak or strong, Have still so long to give or ask I, who so much with book and pen Have toiled among my fellow-men Am weary, thinking of your task

O little hearts, that throb and beat Vith such impatient, feverish heat, Such limitless and strong desires Mine, that so long have glowed and burned With passions into ashes turned, Now covers and conceals its fires

And crystalline as rays of light Direct from heaven, their source divis Refracted through the mist of years, How red my setting sun appears, How burid looks this soul of mine

## RURAL LIFE AND HUSBANDRY,

Sir Thomas Overbury, who draws such a tender picture of a "Milke-Mayde," is severe, and, I dare say, truthful, upon the country-gentleman. "His conversation," says he, amongst his tenants is desperate; but amongst his equals, full of doubt. His travel is seldome farther than the next market towne, and his inquisition is about the price of corne: when he travelleth, he will goe ten mile out of the way to a consin's house of his to save charges; and rewards servants by taking them by the hand when hee departs. Nothing under a sub-pana can draw him to London . and when he is there, he sticks fast upon every object, casts his eyes away upon gazing, and becomes the prey of every cut-purse. When he comes home, those wonders serve him for his holy-day talke. If he goe to court, it is in yellow stockings : and if it be in winter, in a slight tafety cloake, and pumps and pan-

The portrait of the smaller farmer, who, in this time, tilled his own ground, is even more severely sketched by Bishop Earle. "A plain country fellow is one that manures his ground well, but lets himself lye fallow and untilled. He has reason enough to do his business, and

not enough to be idle or melancholy. . . His hand guides the plough, and the plough his thoughts, and his ditch and land-mark is the very mound of his meditations. He expostalates with his oxen very understandingly and speaks gee, and ree, better than English His mind is not much distracted with objects, but if a good fat cow come in his way, he stands dumb and astonished, and though his haste be never so great, will fix here half an hour's contemplation. His habitation is some poor thatched roof, distinguished from his barn by the loop-holes that let out smoak, which the rain had long since washed through, but share of the "leeks and onions." for the double ceiling of bacon on the inside,

but on good ground." Such were the men who were to be reached by the agricultural literature of the day! tation of Roots called Potatoes." pound the whole art and mystery of hus-

Adam Speed, Gent., (from which title we may presume that he was no Puritam,) published a little book in the year 1626, which he wittily called "Adam out of Eden." In this, he undertakes to show how Adam, under the embarrassing circumstances of being shut out of Paradise, may increase the product of a farm from two hundred pounds to two thousand pounds a year, by the rearing of rabbits on furze and broom! It is all mathematically computed; there is nothing to disappoint in the figures; but I suspect there might be in the rabbits.

Gentleman Speed speaks of turnips, clover, and potatoes; he advises the boiling of "butchers' blood" for poultry, and mixing the "pudding" with bran and other condiments, which will "feed the beasts very fat."

The author of "Adam out of Eden" also indulges himself in verse, which is certainly not up to the measure of "Paradise Lost." is its taste :--

"Each soyl hath no liking of every grain, Nor barley nor wheat is for every vein Yet know I no country so barren of soyl But some kind of corne may be gotten with toy! Though husband at home be to count the cost what, Yet thus huswife within is as needful as that: What helpeth in store to have never so much, Half lost by ill-usage, ill huswifes, and such'

The papers of Bacon upon subjects connected with rural life are so familiar that I need not recur to them. His particular suggestions, however sound in themselves, (and they generally are sound,) did by no means measure the extent of his contribution to the growth of good husbandry. But the more thorough methods of investigation which he instituted and encouraged, gave a new and healthier direction to inquiries connected not only with agriculture, but with every experimental art. Thus, Gabriel Platte, publishing his "Observations and Improvements in Husbandry,' about the year 1638, thinks it necessary to sustain and illustrate them with a record of

twenty experiments." Sir Richard Weston, too, a sensible upcountry knight, has travelled through Flanders about the same time, and has seen such success attending upon the turnip and the profession, there is always a demand, clover culture there, that he urges the same upon his fellow-landholders in a "Discourse of

Husbandrie." The book was published under the name of Hartlib,—the same Master Samuel Hartlib to and an ample reward for their work. Let whom Milton addressed his tractate "Of Edu- young men, then, on whatever profession they cation," and of whom the great poet speaks as "a person sent hither [to England] by some good Providence from a far country, to be the occasion and incitement of great good to this island."

This mention makes us curious to know comething more of Master Samuel Hartlib. 1 find that he was the son of a Polish merchant of Lithuania, was himself engaged for a time in commercial transactions, and came to England about the year 1640. He wrote several theological tracts, edited sundry agricultural works, including, among others, those of Sir Richard Weston, and published his own observations upon the short-comings of British hus- aims at an object on a level with himself. bandry. He also proposed a grandiose scheme for an agricultural college, in order to teach youths "the theoriek and practick parts of this most ancient, noble, and honestly gainfull art, be supposed to represent the progressive agriculture of England. Among these letters I note one upon "Sanggreet," (shelly earth from upon "Sea-sand"; and a fourth upon "Woollen-

Harthb was in good odor during the days of the Commonwealth; for he lived long enough to see that bitter tragedy of the executed king before Whitehall Palace, and to hold over to the early years of the Restoration. But he was not in favor with the people about Charles II.; the small pension that Cromwell had bestowed fell into sad arrearages, and the story is, that he died miserably

It is noticeable that Hartlib, and a great many sensible old gentlemen of his date, spoke of the art of husbandry as a mystery. And so it is: a mystery then, and a mystery now. Nothing tries my patience more than to meet one of those billet-headed farmers whowhether in print or in talk-pretend to have

olved the mystery and mastered it. Take my own crop of corn yonder upon the lat, which I have watched since the day when first shot up its little dainty spears of green, intil now its spindles are waving like banners : the land has been faithfully ploughed and fed and tilled; but how gross appliances all these, to the fine fibrous feeders that have been searching, day by day, every cranny of the soil .- to the broad leaflets that, week by week, have stolen out from their green sheaths to ward, and interceded for the pardon of the wanton with the wind and caress the dews ! Is there any quick-witted farmer who shall tell ed, and that the enforcement of the order us with anything like definiteness what the would be to doom both horse and rider to a phosphates have contributed to all this, and horrible death. how much the nitrogenus manures, and to what degree the deposits of humus? He may es- regarded, but was punished with the immeditablish the conditions of a sure crop, thirty, forty, or sixty bushels to the acre, (seasons favoring); but how short a reach is this toward determining the final capacity of either soil or and rider for the third time cleared the glitterplant! How often the most petted experiments laugh us in the face ! The great miracle of the vital laboratory in the plant remains to mock us. We test it; we humor it; we fondly believe that we have detected its secret:

A bumpkin may rear a crop that shall keep him from starvation; but to develop the utmost capacity of a given soil by fertilizing appliances, or by those of tillage, is the work, I suspect, of a wiser man than belongs to our day. And when I find one who fancies he has resolved all the conditions which contribute to this miracle of God's, and can control and fructify at his will, I have less respect for his head than for a good one-of Savoy cabbage. The great problem of Adam's curse is not worked out so easily. The sweating is not

over vet. If we are confronted with mystery, it is not blank, hopeless, fathomless mystery. Our plummet-lines are only too short; but they are growing longer. It is a lively mystery, that piques and tempts and rewards endeavor. It mfolds with an appetizing delay. Every year a new secret is laid bare, which, in the flush of triumph, seems a crowning development; whereas, it presently appears that we have only opened a new door upon some further laby

progress in husbandry, without being at any one period very brilliant, was decided and constant. If there was anything like a relapse and neglect of good culture, it was most mark ed shortly after the Restoration. The country-gentleman, who had entertained a whole some horror of Cromwell and his troopers, had during the Commonwealth, devoted themselves to a quiet life upon their estates, repairing the damages which the Civil War had wrought in their fortunes and in their lands. The high price of farm-products stimulated their efforts. and their country-isolation permitted a harmless show of the chivalrons contempt they en tertained for the novi homines of the Common wealth. With the return of Charles, the abandoned their estates once more to the bail iffs, and made a rush for the town and for their

But the earnest men were at work. Sain-

apprehends God's blessings only in a good value , and in the year 1664, a certain John year, or a fat pasture, and never praises him | Foster devoted a treatise to it, entitled, "England's Happiness increased, or a Sure Remedy against all Succeeding Dear Years, by a Plan-

Yet, notwithstanding this unpromising audience, scarcely a year passed but some talker and Sir Thomas Overbury had made it the was found who felt himself competent to ex- vehicle of one of his sharp witticisms against people who were forever boasting of their ancestry,-their best part being below ground. But Foster anticipates the full value of what had before been counted a novelty and a curiosity. He advises how custards, paste, puddings, and even bread, may be made from the flour of potatoes.

John Worlidge (1669) gives a full system of husbandry, advising green fallows, and even recommending and describing a drill for the putting in of seed, and for distributing with it a fine fertilizer. Evelyn, also, about this time, gave a dig-

nity to rural pursuits by his "Sylva" and "Terra," both these treatises having been recited before the Royal Society. The "Terra" is something muddy,\* and is by no means exhaustive; but the "Sylva" for more than a century was the British planter's hand-book, being a judicious, sensible and eloquent treatise upon a subject as wide and as beautiful as its title. Even Walter Scott,--himself a capital woodsman, -- when he tells (in 'Kenilworth") of the approach of Tressilian and his Doctor companion to the neighborhood of Say's Court, cannot forego his tribute to the worthy and

cultivated author who once lived there, and who in his "Sylva" gave a manual to every British planter, and in his life an exemplar to every British gentleman."-Atlantic Monthly. \*Of clay, he says, "It is a cursed step-dame to vegetation, as having few or no meatuses for the percolation of alimental showers."

For the Principia.

PLENTY OF ROOM UP STAIRS.

On one occasion a young man who contemplated giving himself to the study of law, thus addressed the late Daniel Webster :-"Mr. Webster, I understand the profession

is any chance for me?"

"There is always room up stairs" was the sage reply of Mr. Webster.

So it is. There is always room for those who excel; and for first class men, in every

First class farmers, mechanics, lawyers physicians, and ministers, as a general rule, always find plenty of room, plenty of work, enter, endeavor therein to excel. Let them make their way for the upper story, and bear in mind the words of Mr. Webster, that, not expect to reach excellence, let them not even attempt to reach it, at one bound, but make for it. Endeavor to excel, is the way to succeed. The man who takes aim at the sun, to be sure will not reach it, but his arrow will go higher than that of the man who

FREEDOM IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY. under his name entitled "The Legacy," be- Russian horse-guards, are subjected to the sides notices of the Brabant husbandry, emmost rigorous discipline, and are required to bish of our imperfections, loves in us the divine braces epistles from various farmers, who may execute, on horseback, all the manouvres of a ideal of our nature, --loves, not the man that

theatrical equestrian. One day an officer of the Lancer guard was going through his exercise before the Grand river-beds); another upon "Seaweeds"; a third Dake. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until, when at full gallop, he was suddenly ordered to turn,-his horse proved restive, and refused

to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thundering voice, and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey it, but without effect, for the fiery animal continued to prance about in deliance of his rider, who was nevertheless an

excellent horseman.

The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences, "Halt !" he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets to be erected.

The order was instantly obeyed. The officer, who had by this time subdued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid-and the spirited animal

bore his rider safely over it. Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amazement of all present, the noble horse and his brave rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, repeated the order a third time. A General. who happened to be present, now stepped forofficer, observing, that the horse was exhaust-

This humane remonstrance was not only dis ate arrest of the General who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given, and horse

ing bayonets. Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time, "To the left about !- Forward ! The command was obeyed, and for the fourth time the horse leapt the pyramid, and then, with his rider, dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unhurt, but the horse had both his fore legs broken.

The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes started wildly, and his knees A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his highness's feet, he thanked him, in a faltering voice, for the honor he had enjoyed in the

Emperor's service.
"I take back your sword," said the Grand Duke, gloomily, "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me ?"

The officer was sent to the guard-house

He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered. This scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of credible

BLEEDING FOR YOUR COUNTRY.

The late Lord R -, with many good qualities, and even learning and parts, had a strong desire of being thought skillful in physic, and was very expert in bleeding. Lord Chesterfield, who knew his foible, and wished on a particular occasion to have his vote, came to him one morning, and, after having conversed upon indifferent matters, complained of the headache, and desired his lordship to feel his pulse. It was found to beat high, and a hint of losing blood was given. "I have no objection; and, as I hear your lordship has a masterly hand, will you favor me with trying your lancet upon me !" "A propos," said Lord Chesterfield, after the operation, "do you go to the House to-day?" Lord R— excel all others. Yet Jane was not so fond answered, "I did not intend to go, not being of study for its own sake as Alice was. The sufficiently informed of the question which is to latter had always delighted in it; and looked be debated; but you, who have considered it, forward to it as her chief resource under the which side will you be of?" The earl, having deprivations which she felt her infirmity would

him to vote as he pleased. He used afterwards to say that few of his friends had done as much as he, having literally bled for the good of his country.

PECIMEN OF INDUCTIVE REASONING. PROMISES OF A COLD WINTER AND A SHORT WAR.

The La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat says that people in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota may ook out for the hardest winter seen for many years. There will be more cold days-the mercury will run lower, and the snow will be deeper than before since '57. This is the first fall, since the winter of '57, that the brook trout have commenced leaving the small creeks for deep holes as early as September, and the first season since then, that muskrats have double walled little hillock homes. These and certain other infallible signs known to the sportsman and hunter, indicate a winter of unusual severity. It is our opinion that the river will close at least two weeks earlier than last

THEORY OF THE DURATION OF THE WAR. The Rev. John Gilbert, of Clay county, Kentucky, writes to a friend in Frankfort, giving a ennous theory with regard to the duration of the present war. In his letter, he says :

'During the Revolutionary War corn blades had seven points to them, that is, the blade grey in such a manner as to have seven dis tinet points or ends, corresponding with the sharp points of the blade. These seven points indicated the duration of the Revolutionary War. Now there are but three separate and distinct points to many of the blades, and this indicates, very clearly to my mind, that the duration of the present war will be three years -the points of the blades representing years.

The Winstead Herald very coolly publishes the following among its marriage notices. How many unfortunate bridal parties will see the

"MARRIED-At the Methodist church, in this village, on Tuesday evening last, after a of law is quite full, and that there are more lawyers than are needed. Do you think there is any charge for the state of t

### OUR CASKET.

Heroes .- A man must be a hero to understand a hero .- Goethe

Perversion .- Nothing conveys a more in ccurate idea of a whole truth than a part of truth so prominently brought forth as to brow the other parts into shadow .- Black cood's Magazine.

THE GOOD ORATOR--Cicero well and wisely said that the good orator must be a good man. This holds true for many reasons, and, among others, for this reason-because a good man has all human affections within him, and the language of human life is to him a living lan "there is always room up stairs." They need guage, a vernacular tongue, and every noble sentence has an interpreter within his own soul. The diction and elocution will both with steady and diligent perseverance let them profit by a true experience; and the true man's word will not only be the right one, but the strong one .- Samuel Osgood.

THE IDEAL. - As to every leaf and every. flower there is an ideal to which the growth of the plant is constantly urging, so is there an ideal to every human being, -a perfect form in which it might appear, were every defect removed and every characteristic excellence stimulated to the highest point. Once in an girl. age, God sends to some of us a friend who character, but, looking through all the rubwe are but the angel that we may be .- H. B.

There's a comfort in the strength of love; Twill make a thing endurable, which else Would overset the brain, or break the heart Warderorth

SUNBEAMS AND DEWDROPS

The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new, And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears ; The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew

And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears. Walter Scott. Death is a gate of dreariness and gloom

That leads to azure isles and beaming skies, And happy regions of eternal hope. Therefore, O Spirit! fearlessly bear on Though storms may break the primrose on its

stalk. Though frosts may blight the freshness of its bloom, Yet spring's awakening breath will woo the

To feed with kindliest dews its favorite flower, That blooms in mossy banks and darkened Lighting the greenwood with its sunny smile

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE TWO RIVALS. OR THE COM POSITION PRIZE.

Less than fifty years ago, in a young ladie chool not far from the city of Boston, a prize was offered by the trustees for the best original composition which should be read by the graduating class at the approaching annual examination. The class consisted of only twelve young ladies .- Not more than five of these dared entertain any hope of the offered reward; and of this small number, there were two, whose rare gifts, in writing seemed to render the hopes of the remainder quite pre-

sumptious. Between Alice Carlton and Jane Bradford, was generally conceded, lay the prize, -an elegant edition, in blue and gold, of one of our best standard poets. Alice and Jane were the two best scholars in the class; of nearly equal mental powers; and, of course, often rivals for school honors. The contest between them would have been closer, and the rivalry more constant, had Alice possessed the external advantages with which Jane was rivalry more constant, had Alice possessed the external advantages with which Jane was favored. But their outward circumstances differed widely. Jane was blessed with excellent health, with a competence, and a large circle of appreciative friends. Alice was the only child of a widowed mother, poor, and among strangers and ohl severer trial still among strangers: and oh! severer trial still, was in feeble health and hopelessly deformed. Yet the lamp of genius burning brightly; and often beguiled her fond mother into momentary forgetfulness of the thin, sallow face, the

ry forgetfulness of the thin, sallow face, the stooping form, and painfully rounded shoulders of her darling.

Something more and better than external fortune gave Jane popularity among her companions; she had a very sweet and obliging disposition. Alice was perhaps as good-tempered by nature as Jane. But her own and her mother's struggles and misfortune, and her bitter personal trials had made her reserved. bitter personal trials had made her reserved and unsocial: and, being misunderstood by sale, except those advertised above, and it is not convenient for us to receive orders for any others. disobliging. Yet all acknowledged her superior talents: and when the composition prize was offered, and Alice was known to be writing for it, many of Jane's friends feared

for their favorite. Jane herself had only one strong motive for desiring success; and that was to gratify her father. He was very proud of his daughter ; and having always given her the best advanwhich has hung there from his grandsires time, and is yet to make rashers for posterity. He to make rashers for posterity and death (about two years pre-

vious to our history) had left herself and mother nearly destitute, Alice eagerly pursued her studies, as affording the only probable means of future support. And to excel in composition was her special desire-her darling nope; since authorship, if it brought her less certain and ample remuneration than teaching would favor that seclusion which she felt to be

essential to her tranquility. Alice's mother was more anxious, if possi ble, than Alice herself, that she should gain the prize at the approaching examination And this arose from no excess of ambition or maternal pride. She knew the secret of her daughter's mental efforts, although Alice seldom spoke of it; and she saw that she often suffered from despondency and a morbid selfdistrust. Consequently, she craved for her child the encouragement and self-confidence which a successful prize essay would be sure to

The important day arrived, and Derrick Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity b the friends and patrons of the Derrick Insti tute, to witness its annual exhibition. After the proficiency of the pupils had been sufficiently tested in other branches of study, the ompositions were called for. Each of the five writers for the prize was to read her own article in turn, as arranged by the principal Jane and Alice coming last in order. young ladies who preceded Jane had very re spectable pieces; but they did not read then vell, and of course made a feeble impression Jane, however, was an uncommonly good reader; her clear voice, correct tones, and distinct enunciation, greatly enhancing the merits of her essay, and eliciting marked ap-

It was now Alice's turn; but when he name was called, she did not rise. The poor girl had been greatly disturbed from the outse by the thought of facing the unwelcome gaz of the crowd; but her own convictions, as well as her mother's assurances that she had su ceeeded well in writing her piece, had helped to conquer her reluctance to read it. Just as Jane had concluded, however, and resume her seat, and Alice was about to rise, a crue whisper from one in the seat behind the latter, reached her ear. It was addressed to Jane and the whisper said: "You're sure of th prize, Miss Bradford. What can that miserable hump-back do? I should think she'd be ashamed to be seen."

Jane turned her head to frown upon the rude and thoughtless speaker, and was shocked to see that the cruel words had been heard by Alice Carlton, and had cut her to the heart A deep flush, succeeded by a deadly paleness. swept across the sallow face of poor Alice and when her name was called, she did not attempt to rise. The teacher hastened to her, and in a low voice tried to persuade her to read her manuscript. But she burst into tears. and crushing the paper in her hand, said, "I cannot—I cannot—it is no matter—I shall ever try again !"

Jane's gentle heart was deeply pained. She whispered to her mates earnestly, "Some of us ought to read her piece for her. I'm sure she has written a good one."

"It would be no kindness to her, poor hing. Not one of us could read it decently before all these people, unless it is yourself; and that might lesten your own chance for the prize : for Alice Carlton is a good writer.

" No such motive ought to hinder me, or shall," replied Jane ; and with a new light in ier eve, and a generous glow upon her cheek she moved quickly to the side of the weeping

" Alice," she softly said, " it will disapit us all not to hear your composition doing injustice both to yourself and the lass to withhold it. Will you allow me to read it for you? I will do my best by it."

The genuine kindness and tender sympathy of Jane made their way to the heart of the sensitive girl; and with no words, but only a fervent pressure of the hand which Jane had taken, Alice gave the paper into her keeping, and covered her face while the piece was read. It was an admirable theme-" the Uses of Study." As Jane read, her interest in the subject, quickened by her tender compassion for the writer, became deep and fervent. Both heart and soul were thrown into the exercise: her own perception and feeling kindled that o others; the most eager attention followed every word; the noble sentiments, as well as the beauty and force with which they were expressed, touched the hearts and minds of

the listeners; and its conclusion drew the warmest applause of the admiring audience. The prize committee whispered a few moments together; and then the chairman announced their decision. "In adjudging," he said, " as we must for its rare literary excellence, the offered prize in composition, to that written by Miss Alice Carlton, we desire to say that in our opinion, an equal testimonial is richly due to another; and that if two prizes, instead of one, were ours to bestow, we should most heartily give the second to the young lady whose own well written theme was only surpassed by that which she had the grace and kindness to read for another. We are sure that we do both parties a pleasure and an honor, when we request that Jane Bradford present, on our

half, the offered prize to Alice Carlton." The bright and beaming face of Jane, as she received and bore the coveted testimonial to Alice, and the grateful sensibility of the latter as she modestly received it, showed to every beholder that neither the pride of success or the sting of defeat had debased the noble nature for the rivals of the composition prize. - Student and Schoolmate.

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